

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

Official statements from Paris, regarding the operations round Monastir show that the success of the Allies in this region was even more thorough than was at first supposed. The Allied forces, immediately after the capture of this city, pushed on beyond it, driving the German-Bulgarian forces to the north and capturing several points of importance. The village of Kikilina, two miles north of Monastir, is in their hands and they have reached the outskirts of Karaman and Orizlar, respectively four miles northeast and two miles north of the city. "Six hundred and twenty-two prisoners," Paris adds, "and a considerable quantity of war material remains in our hands." An interesting feature of the operations was the part taken in them by Italian troops, who, according to Rome, "effectively cooperated in the capture of Monastir area, between the Tcherina plain and Lake Presba."

Although no mention is yet made of the movement in either the Petrograd or Bucharest statements, Berlin continues to report the advance of the Austro-German forces on the Rumanian city of Craiova, 120 miles west of Bucharest, and about 80 miles from the Transylvanian frontier on the Bucharest-Orsova railway. Petrograd, however, admits that in the neighborhood of Kimpulung, south of the Torzburg Pass and in the Jui Valley, south of the Vulkan Pass, the Rumanians have been obliged to give ground.

There is no news of importance from the main eastern and western fronts.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Yesterday's official statement says: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The British artillery fire was in general diminished yesterday. Only along the Ancre, on both sides of the river, was it heavy.

Between Serre and Beaumont and against our positions south of Miraucourt.

(Continued on page four, column five)

PERSIA DENIES
ALLEGED SECRET
PROTECTORATE

Minister in Washington Declares
His Country Has No Pledge
With the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—An interesting situation has developed in connection with the relations of Persia with the Allies. It will be recalled that last spring The Christian Science Monitor was able to announce that the Persian Government had signed a secret treaty with Russia, in which the protection of Persia was guaranteed. The details of this treaty, however, never have been published, but it has been understood merely to have been an instrument assuring Persian protection, during the military operations of the Russian forces, against the Turks in Persia.

Mehdi Khan, the Persian Minister in Washington, in a note dated Nov. 12, states that he has been instructed by the Imperial Persian Government to inform the United States Government that an article of the 12th of August, published by Novo-Vremia and Russo-Slovo, two Russian newspapers, in which they stated that "A certain agreement had been formed by the imperial governments of Great Britain, Russia and Persia, and stating that a protectorate had been established by Russia and Great Britain with the consent of the Persian Government," is incorrect. The Minister said that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has no knowledge of such an agreement as mentioned in these newspapers.

"It is pointed out that if the denial of the Persian Government could stand alone it would possibly carry more or less weight. But the fact is that some mystery is attached to the situation by authentic information from other sources on this same point. It is related that information was given recently by the Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Russian Minister had insisted upon the carrying out of the convention signed by the Sipi-Solai, and that although the Foreign Minister and his entire Cabinet were much opposed to the whole proceedings, they would probably have to follow the dictates of the Russian Minister, although the attitude of the British Minister seemed to be less insistent at that time."

It appears from the same source of information that the Persians are practically unanimous in opposing the convention, because it is evident to them, it is declared, the Persian Government would lose its sovereignty. It is also said that the military forces being raised in Persia, namely, by the Russians in the north and by the British in the south, are altogether under the domination of Russian and British officers. Further, it is declared, a mixed commission under the terms of the convention will have direction of the finances, which arrangement means to the Persians that the finances will be controlled by the British and Russians.

The information is also offered that "This convention, placing Persia, as it does, under the joint protection of Great Britain and Russia, if carried out, would practically mean the end of Persia as an independent nation."

ALLIES PURSUE
ENEMY FORCES
IN SERBIAN AREA

Official Review Issued in Paris of
Events Leading to the Capture
of Monastir

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—An official statement issued last night says: The fighting which has been going on since Nov. 10 along the front of the army in the Orient, from the River Tcherina to Lake Presba, has come to an end with a complete victory for the Allied troops.

The day of Nov. 19 saw the final result of the vast enveloping maneuver against the German and Bulgarian forces which were defending the region of Monastir.

On the evening of Nov. 18 Serbian forces, continuing their victorious offensive, occupied the village of Grunizht, east of the Tcherina. The same night Yarashok, in the bend of the river, fell into the hands of Franco-Serbian troops.

Following up their success with energy during the night of the 18th-19th, our Allies, after a brilliant engagement, took possession of Hill No. 1378 and at daybreak of Nov. 19 they drove the enemy troops out of Makovo.

During the day of the 19th several lines of Bulgarian trenches located in the vicinity of Dobromir were occupied by Serbian forces. This determined advance movement compelled the Germano-Bulgarians to evacuate the last of their positions protecting Monastir.

French cavalry pursuing closely the rear guard of the opposing forces entered Monastir on Nov. 19 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. They were followed by a column of Franco-Russian infantry.

During the day our troops, working out directly north of Monastir, took possession successively of Hill No. 821 and the village of Kikilina (two miles north of Monastir), and they reached the outskirts of Karaman and Orizlar (respectively four miles northeast and two miles north of Monastir). These towns were at once attacked and the pursuit of the enemy forces is continuing without respite. Six hundred and twenty-two prisoners and a considerable quantity of war material remained in our hands.

Loss of Monastir
BERLIN, Germany (Monday), via Saville, L. L.—New Prussian formations have reached the Macedonian front, it is announced officially.

The announcement follows: The new positions north of Monastir were occupied without pressure from the enemy troops. New German forces have arrived at the fighting zone. On the Moglenica front Serbian advances near Bahove and Tusin were repulsed by the Bulgarians.

Monastir's evacuation by the Germans and Bulgars, says the Overseas News Agency, was a measure which had been prepared for several days by the chief in command of the Central Allies. The Serbians had crossed the River Tcherina and, advancing northward with superior forces, had reached the heights north of Ceghel, after engagements in which the tide of battle fluctuated and during which General Otto von Bulow, at the head of the German Riflemen, stormed and recaptured a height.

The height taken by the Serbians was upon the same level as Monastir, so that the Serbians were able to observe the German and Bulgarian positions and were able to shell them from the flanks. Simultaneously strong French forces advanced upon the positions on the Monastir plain. The maintenance, with heavy sacrifices, of a position without any importance as regarded the general strategic situation would not have been justifiable. Therefore the evacuation of Monastir was a matter of course, as it was lacking in military importance.

The Germans and Bulgarians occupied positions on the hills north of Monastir, from which they dominate the basin of the Tcherina. Monastir is under the range of our guns, which means that its position is insecure.

The occupation of Monastir does not in the least change the strategic situation in the Balkans. General Sarraill's task, which was to accomplish a junction with the Russo-Rumanian army advancing from the Dobrudja, has failed and now never can be accomplished. The broad strategic scheme of the Entente would have been completed with it General Sarraill had advanced on his eastern flank, but as he was unable to break up the Bulgarian pressure in this sector his principal attacks were carried out more and more to the westward. Although he thus obtained minor local successes, he thereby made open avowal of the fact that the original scheme for joining hands with the Russo-Rumanian armies had been entirely abandoned.

EDUCATORS IN SESSION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DURHAM, N. C.—The twenty-second annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States has opened here with prominent educators from all parts of the South in attendance.

SUBMARINE WAR NOTES
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—A German White Book is published, containing German-American correspondence on commercial submarine warfare.

BRUSSELS CITY
COUNCIL DEFIES
GERMAN ORDER

Members Arrested for Refusing
to Give Up Unemployed Lists
—Citizens May Buy Them-
selves Off From Slavery

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The whole of the members of Brussels City Council, a report states, with the aldermen, were arrested because of their refusal to surrender lists of unemployed in the city, but were released after 24 hours' detention.

According to the Telegraaf, the Germans allow many civilians to buy themselves off from slavery. Some were set free on payment of 1000 marks, the amount being later reduced to 500 marks.

The Limburg Courier states the Germans are closing all coal mines in Belgian Limburg because of the miners' refusal to sign an undertaking to go to Germany if required.

PEOPLE SHOULD
VOTE ON WAR
SAYS MR. BRYAN

Believes in Woman Suffrage and
Prohibition—Would Make
Constitution Easily Amended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—When William Jennings Bryan was introduced at a meeting of the "dry" Chicago federation as hereafter devoting himself to two causes, prohibition and woman suffrage, he put in an objection. He said the story was not all told; besides these, he was for two other amendments to the Federal Constitution.

"One of these," he said, "is an amendment to the Constitution making it more easily amendable. It was written a long time ago, when there was not much trust of the people. It is old fogey in comparison with state constitutions in the point of amendment. We ought to take our Constitution up to the ideas of the present day."

"Then I want to help secure an amendment making it impossible to go to war, except to repel actual invasion, until a majority of the people declare for it. I believe, instead of putting it in the hands of Congress to declare war, the time has come to take the power out of the hands of any representative body and to put it into the hands of the people who go to war."

Democratic Prohibition

William J. Bryan Advises That "Dry"
Shall Control Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LINCOLN, Neb.—William J. Bryan, declaring that in the recent general election, the liquor interests threw their influence to the Republican party and went down to defeat with it, also that the Democratic bosses likewise were defeated, urges "dry" Democrats to begin work at once to obtain control of the party in State and nation, in an editorial in The Commoner, his monthly paper, published in Lincoln. The editorial follows:

"The prohibition issue is here, and here to stay until the saloon is driven out of the United States. It is the great moral issue of this generation and the Democratic party is the party to lead the fight in the nation."

"The election just held has unexpectedly released the party of any obligation it may have been under to the liquor interests. They threw their influence to the Republican ticket and went down to defeat with it. The Democratic bosses must confess either that they were really against the President or that they claim to control. Which position will they take? Did they betray the party or are they impotent to aid?"

"Let the dry Democrats begin work at once to secure control of the Democratic organization, State and National. Nearly half the states are now dry, and the number will be swelled to nearly, if not quite, 30 before 1920. To take the side of the saloon is to invite disastrous defeat. To take the side of the home is to draw to the party the strong young men who are coming out of the schools and colleges, and who will, within a few years, be the dominant force in politics. Again in the Nation's life the old question demands an answer: 'Choose ye this day whom ye will serve.'"

REGULATION OF
BRITISH SUPPLIES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Under two orders on the regulation of food supplies, milk prices cannot be raised above the price on Nov. 15, which in London was from 5d. to 6d. per quart, while Jan. 1 is the date for the enforcement of the regulation regarding the use of war bread.

In no case must prewar prices of milk be exceeded by more than 2d. per quart. This order comes into force on Monday next.

SERBIA NAMES
A NEW ENVOY TO
UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Government has been informed that Serbia has appointed as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Ljubomir Mihalovitch.

The following information concerning the new Minister is sent with the announcement: "Mr. Mihalovitch is a professional diplomatist, and, after serving in several minor capacities, was Charge d'Affaires at Rome and later Minister Plenipotentiary at Cetinje. He is at present the Serbian representative near the King of Montenegro in France. He is 43 years old, and seems like a very capable, intelligent and pleasant gentleman. It is not known when he will arrive in Washington."

LAW OF ISLAM
VINDICATED BY
NEW KINGDOM

Altar of Authority Once More
Set Up in Mecca, Seat of Mu-
hammadan Faith—Significance
of Step Taken Is Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—While no further details have come to Washington concerning the newly established kingdom of Arabia, some officials of the administration are hoping that more information from Mecca may soon be forthcoming. The Government laborers under the embarrassment of having no diplomatic representatives near Mecca who might be depended upon for news from that source.

The real significance of the new kingdom, however, is no enigma to those informed concerning affairs in Arabia in recent years. It is explained to The Christian Science Monitor that the new kingdom simply means that the law of Islam, which provides that the seat of the Muhammadan faith must be at Mecca, has been vindicated, and that the faithful Muhammadans, who resented the usurpation of authority by the Turks have united to set up the altar of authority in Mecca and have snatched from the hands of foreigners the wand stolen away ages ago.

It is further explained that Mecca is the natural geographical center of the Muhammadan peoples, and that if the new kingdom shall prevail the faithful from western Africa and from Afghanistan and India will make their pilgrimages to Mecca and the journey will not be to a shrine bereft of the authority conferred upon it by the founder of their faith, but to the city in which his ancient house has been restored.

All this appears interesting to officials as indicating that the adherents of the newly declared monarch will cling tenaciously to his cause not so much because of his personal qualities, but because of a more deeply rooted and even fanatical zeal for the restoration of Mecca to its place as the custodian of the faith.

Since the announcement was made revealing the new kingdom in Arabia the question has been asked, "What may be the effect of the new kingdom toward the encouragement of the Jews in the restoration of Palestine to its rightful people?" As a matter of fact the question is engaging the attention of not a few persons. The Zionist movement, which in the belief of many has been enhanced somewhat by the recent event in Arabia, has lost none of its strength and still promises to be ultimately successful. It is said now that the presence of a neighboring nation committed, as the Arabian kingdom is known to be, to the practice merely of the Muhammadan religion, with no thought of a holy war, would mean safety for the Jews in Palestine at least on one side of their country.

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GOVERNMENT
OWNERSHIP TO
BE CONSIDERED

Newlands Committee of Congress
to Hear Testimony on Prob-
lems of Railroad Regulation—
Will Recommend Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The railway executives' advisory committee will open testimony before the Newlands committee on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, according to a statement made late yesterday. There will be no session today, for the reason that the railway executives require time in which to prepare their views, and there will be no session on Wednesday day because Representative Adamson and Representative Egan, who are members of the joint committee, are not here.

The inquiry, according to Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, chairman of the committee, is to be broad in scope, delving into practically every phase of the nation's transportation needs—rail, river and ocean—and is to include a consideration of the feasibility of Government ownership of the railways.

It is the purpose of the committee, said its chairman, to bring out the best thought of the nation's experts on the multifarious aspects of this, one of the most vital problems now confronting the United States. The committee is seeking information to guide it in making recommendations for legislation if such appears to be necessary. Both sides of each question are to be heard, but it is emphasized that the committee will not tolerate any opposing factions proceeding along the lines of plaintiff and defendant, the testimony being confined to augmentation of information concerning the subject in hand.

The opening hearing was held yesterday in the quarters of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, in the Senate office building. Most of the "big interests," such as the railways and telegraph companies, upon entering appearances, indicated that they would not be ready to start their respective cases until along toward the middle of December. The committee, however, expressed an inclination to proceed at the earliest moment and before meeting in executive session to determine upon the procedure of the inquiry, adjourned the hearing until Thursday, notifying certain interests which had signified their readiness to take the stand at once to be on hand.

Important testimony is expected to be presented by delegates from the various state railroad or public utilities commissions. Their main cause is to be introduced by a committee (Continued on page four, column four)

REPORT OF VILLA
VICTORY BASELESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican embassy is in receipt of a dispatch from Consul Bravo at El Paso, dated Nov. 20, saying that General Trevino has not yet left Chihuahua City, and that, as a consequence, the reports of his defeat at Bachimba Canon by General Villa are entirely without foundation. Consul Bravo says that these reports are the work of Villista propagandists in El Paso.

Mexicans to Be Told Terms

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Luis Cabrera and his colleagues on the Mexican-American joint commission will be formally told today by Secretary Lane, chairman of the American commission, on just what terms an agreement providing for the withdrawal of the American punitive expedition and the protection of life and property along the international border may be reached. Secretary Lane is fortified by the assurance of President Wilson that he will back the American representatives in their efforts to reach a settlement.

DEUTSCHLAND OFF
FOR RETURN TRIP
TO GERMAN PORT

Submersible Freighter, Freed
From Libels, Starts for Sea
Under a Double Convoy

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The German undersea freighter Deutschland made her second start for her home port of Bremen at 2:35 this afternoon, escorted by two tugs, which were to accompany her to the three-mile limit at the end of the sound.

The tugs F. A. Beckwith and Alert reported at the submersible's pier at 2:15 p. m. to escort her to the three-mile limit. It was reported along the waterfront at the time that the Deutschland would sail within a half hour.

Captain Koenig and all members of his crew were aboard when the two tugs came up to the dock where the Deutschland was tied up alongside the liner Wilhelmshafen. It was understood that all repairs made necessary by the collision with the tug T. A. Scott Jr., in which five men perished, had been made, and with the last libel lifted, there was nothing to prevent the submarine again starting on her homeward journey.

The big steel net guarding the submarine had not been lifted at 2:20, but it was believed the submarine intended to go under this in making her departure.

The Deutschland submerged to pass this net on her start last week, but came back to her pier in the same way.

BROTHERHOOD
CHIEFS ADDRESS
FEDERATION MEN

Affiliation of Two Laboring
Bodies Seems Likely—Uni-
versal Eight-Hour Law to Be
Aim of Alliance

BALTIMORE, Md.—Warren S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who attended the Federation of Labor convention here today, answered the question of whether the railroad brotherhoods will call a strike if pending injunction proceedings tie up in the operation of Adamson Eight-Hour Law, in these words:

"There's going to be an eight-hour day on the railroads—or there's some unfinished business before this country."

Speaking in response to an enthusiastic welcome given himself and the heads of the three other railroad brotherhoods by the delegates to the federation convention, Mr. Stone declared:

"Labor will watch from the sidelines while the railroads fight their own Government."

Efforts to obtain from the other brotherhood leaders an expression of their purpose in the matter were fruitless, notwithstanding President Gompers' assertion from the platform:

"We expect the brotherhoods on the first day of January to inaugurate the eight-hour day."

Affiliation of the brotherhoods with the American Federation of Labor within a short time seemed likely at the conclusion of the four leaders' visit to the convention.

Starting with a guarded proposal by Mr. Stone, the first speaker, concerning questions of jurisdiction, that have prevented such an affiliation, the visiting brotherhood leaders steadily warmed to the idea until at the conclusion of the last speech no delegate in the hall doubted that the brotherhoods were coming in. President Gompers said:

"It is a great comfort to hear you say the time is not far distant when the four great brotherhoods will be part of the American Federation of Labor."

The delegates today cheered mention of President Wilson's name on several occasions and it was announced as likely that any efforts to obtain ratification of the Administration's eight-hour legislation by labor interests would fail. Opposition to the law in some labor circles, it was said, was based on the theory that organized labor should operate through its own organizations in such matters and not rely upon legislation.

"We did not ask for the law," said W. G. Lee of the trainmen, speaking to the convention. "It is not what we wanted, but as good citizens we bowed to the will of Congress. The present suits by the railroads are not against the brotherhoods. They are against the Government under which we live. They are willing to say that they are greater than the Government and that they will disregard the law."

Mr. Lee declared: "We are going to work for the universal eight-hour law for every laborer on earth and if we can't get it peacefully we'll fight for it." With the other speakers, Mr. Lee voiced absolute opposition to any compulsory arbitration legislation that (Continued on page five, column three)

PHILADELPHIA EMBARGO LIFTED
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Further modifications in the embargo restrictions covering the shipment of freight to Philadelphia have been announced by the Pennsylvania Railroad with a few minor exceptions. "All restrictions are now lifted against the shipment of freight of any kind including coal and grain for local delivery in Philadelphia."

GREECE FAILS
TO MEET THE
ALLIES' DEMANDS

Athens Considers Unacceptable
Request to Give Central Group
Ministers Passports—Reserv-
ists Leagues Active

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—The King presided at a Cabinet meeting following an interview with Admiral du Fournet, and the Allies' demand that the German, Austro-Hungarian, Turkish and Bulgarian ministers should be given their passports was considered.

Admiral du Fournet sent notes on Sunday evening to these ministers ordering them to leave Athens by Wednesday next and stating that he would transport them to Dedeagach. The Greek Government, it is understood, considered the demand unacceptable.

The Government has not agreed to the demand of Admiral Fournet's note for the surrender of arms as compensation for the arms surrendered to the German-Bulgarian troops in Eastern Macedonia and now in use against the Entente.

A feature of affairs in Athens is the revived activity of reservists' leagues, Professor Lambros, like his predecessors, being apparently unable to carry out his promises to disband these bodies. The reservists were responsible for the trouble on Saturday morning, following the previous day's disturbance at the university. They marched along the main streets, tradesmen being compelled to close their shops for the time being. As the students are mainly Venizelists, only a minute fragment of Saturday's demonstrators were from the university.

SOCIALISTS SAY
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
READY FOR PEACE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The Austrian Socialist conference on Nov. 4 adopted unanimously a resolution that Austria-Hungary was ready for peace without conquest and to collaborate in establishing a new European international code.

GERMAN GIRL LABOR
MAY BE RECRUITED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—General Ludendorff has expressed to German iron and steel manufacturers his conviction that girl labor must be recruited.

Meanwhile a Frankfurter Zeitung message reports that metal workers demand a 5 to 25 per cent wages increase, etc., with the possibility of a general strike.

PRUSSIAN POLAND
AND NEW KINGDOM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The Conservative Independent, Conservative and National Liberal members of the Prussian Diet have requested guarantees that no portion of Prussian Poland shall be incorporated in the future Polish kingdom. The signatories, the Frankfurter Zeitung reports, include von Kreis, Warsaw's civil Governor.

NEW YORK TO HAVE
THIRD COAL INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchell has instructed Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein to investigate the increased cost of coal and foodstuffs, as a result of information obtained by Assistant District Attorney Markwick. This, the third investigation started of the coal situation, will be to determine whether the raise in the price has been caused by a conspiracy among the regular railroad coal mining companies, the independents or the local dealers.

Mayor Lowers Coal Prices

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—This city, through Mayor Gosson, entered the retail coal business Monday and greatly reduced the cost to the consumer. Residents, through the municipal market, were able to buy coal at \$2.75 a ton for which dealers were asking \$6 a ton. Mayor Gosson has leased a mine and hired 200 teams to haul coal.

\$30,000,000 DEPOSITED
FOR EXPORT GRAIN

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Canadian Government today placed \$30,000,000 with chartered banks, for purchasing grain for England.

WORK FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS
OTTAWA, Ont.—The Imperial Munitions Board today announced that it will provide work for all returned soldiers.

PRESIDENT IS MAKING STUDY OF PROBLEMS

Ultimate Purpose of Administration Will Be Continuance of Policy of Peace—Pressing Internal Affairs Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has set himself to the task of studying in preparation for the solution of the many phases of the United States foreign policy, and in this work is being assisted by the Secretary of State, Robert Lansing. It is explained that all that may properly be said specifically at the moment concerning this policy, is the fact that underlying and controlling the President's study is the purpose to keep the United States at peace. Whatever the plan may be the ultimate purpose of it will be peace.

Much has been said concerning a more energetic foreign policy than that followed in the past two years. According to the view of one of the leading Republican senators who, by the way, is not governed by a partisan opinion in the matter, the greatest question confronting the United States is an internal one intimately connected with the foreign relations, for, according to his view, too much attention to outside affairs, with possible entanglements that may result, might cause the country to be forgetful of grave problems that are to arise within the United States' own borders.

"All legitimate cause for intervention in Mexico was long ago removed," he says. "The only just and legal basis for intervention was the protection of United States citizens in Mexico or protection of our property there. But our citizens in that country at the time have now either left or have fallen. We have no cause to intervene now nor can we have in the future for the same reason. If we should decide to intervene we ought to take into consideration that we are assuming a burden that will take a generation to remove."

"The internal problems that are commencing to appear on the horizon of our view, it is my firm conviction, will put the United States system of government to the most severe test it has undergone since its foundation. When the war closes you will see an economic readjustment in this country, readjustment of labor conditions, readjustment of trade conditions, that will require the calm consideration of every thinking man of this Union. It looms before me so large that I cannot see how we can afford to busy ourselves with outside affairs to the exclusion of these vital things of our own at home. I will therefore confine our foreign activities to the simple process of protecting our citizens and property."

"We ought to keep out of Nicaragua, keep out of Panama, keep out of Santo Domingo, just for the sake of concentrating our attention upon our internal problems at this time. I believe the warning given by Washington to his countrymen to keep out of foreign alliances never applied more vitally to our welfare than at the present moment."

This view is taken also by other thinkers in Washington, and was reflected in a measure by the President himself when in the first public utterance given by him after his recent victory, he called upon his country to forget partisanship and unite for the solution of the problems that confront it.

The Senator who gave this view to The Christian Science Monitor made it plain that he is not opposed to commercial treaties or any of the other ordinary amenities that bind the United States to its place in the family of nations. He referred merely to political entanglements and alliances, both defensive and offensive, which, he declares, are less important now than the consideration of the internal questions of the immediate future.

Report of Arabia Sinking

Interest in Submarine Situation Increased by Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement by the Overseas News Agency that a German submarine sank the British liner Arabia, has served to increase the interest in the submarine situation which is now before the President. In this case, as in all the others, the State Department still lacks complete evidence, although every agency of the Government abroad has been instructed to forward all facts at the earliest possible moment.

The contention that the Arabia was an armed transport because she carried a 15-centimeter gun, and had workmen and war munitions aboard, is not regarded officially as being justified. The ship was a passenger liner with many passengers aboard. One of them was a citizen of the United States on his way to India. It is understood he has made an affidavit which has been forwarded to the State Department.

PUBLIC OPINION ON INTERNATIONALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

PARIS, France—Sixty Quenins asks some pertinent questions concerning the attitude of public opinion, or some portion of it, toward the red and the black internationalism in war time, and toward the yellow internationalism in times of peace. Sixty Quenins describes the outburst of indignation which would greet the announcement that a French and an Italian Socialist

had agreed to go to Berlin and Vienna, as representatives of the Socialist International during the war. But why imagine such an impossible occurrence? Because, he explains, though no Frenchman has accepted such a post, an Italian has accepted such a post as representative of his particular party or sect, and the reason why a fact which appears so incredible should have passed almost unnoticed, is that the international organization which he will represent is not the Socialist but the Roman Catholic. As in the case of the meeting of Monsignor de Cabrières and Monsignor Hartmann at the consistory, so the appointment of Monsignor Valère di Bonzo to the post of apostolic nuncio to the Dual Monarchy, has hardly been commented upon.

The Temps merely remarks that it will be interesting to see what the attitude of the new nuncio will be in present circumstances. It must be said, comments Sixty Quenins, that it is somewhat surprising that so patriotic a paper should take this new expression of internationalism so calmly. The indulgence for the enthusiasm which the patriotic newspapers have shown for all the manifestations of the Black International during the war, explains the complacency with which they regarded the Yellow International in time of peace. It explains the fact that, though driven to fury by the meetings of the Red International, they never thought, in spite of the events of 1870 and the threat contained in the last German army bill, of reproaching M. Lannes de Montebello for being codirector of railways with Baron Alfred Oppenheim of Cologne, M. von Ludvig of Budapest, M. Jaroslav von Khittel of Vienna and Prince Victor d'Isenburg of Mannheim. Nor did they think of reproaching those Frenchmen who lent their support to the germanization of the iron mines of Normandy. Nor was any indignation shown by them at the cooperation of M. Schneider of the Creusot works in the Moroccan Mines Association with Fritz Thyssen and Frielinghaus, the Essen engineer, representing Krupp in "any scheme which provided for the exploitation of the mineral riches of Morocco."

ALABAMA JOINS CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER SPEECH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Promotion in Alabama of the "Better Speech Campaign" being conducted under the auspices of the American Speech League of New York, has been undertaken by the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs. Work in the interest of the movement for purer English and better speaking voices will be incorporated in the federation's program for the coming year.

In an address to the Alabama women, Dr. J. M. Clapp, secretary of the league, said Alabama is one of the three states leading in the better speech campaign. New York, California and Alabama are the states which have taken the lead, he said, and he considered this a fitting tribute, representing the South, West and North. In Alabama, through Miss Claudia Crumpton of Montevallo, the work has been actively pushed, and he said he believed Alabama would continue to be one of the leaders in the movement. The Better Speech League is working through the colleges and also through department stores, railroads, country schools, civic organizations and the like.

"EDUCATION DAY" WAS OBSERVED IN JAMAICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Nov. 9 is a special public holiday here, "Peace-maker's Day," in memory of the late King Edward VII, and for the first time it was this year also celebrated as Education Day, the initiative coming from the local Union of Teachers. The aim of the demonstration was to impress with new intensity of interest the aim and benefits of education, to improve the relations between the home and the school, and between teachers and parents and generally to give impetus and inspiration to the cause of education.

The Governor, Sir William Manning, K. C. M. G., C. B., issued a message on the occasion, and the acting director of education, the Hon. F. E. Reed, B. A., in his message, summarized the aim and object of "Education Day."

BELGIAN CAVALRY IN TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels Bureau

HAVRE, France—The portion of the allied line in the West held by the Belgians is the extreme left flank, resting on the Belgian coast near Ostend. No great movements ever happen here. Artillery activity or an occasional raid are the only events recorded by the official communiques. Nevertheless, although for the present the task of the Belgian soldier is chiefly the endurance of physical discomfort and the maintenance of constant vigilance, yet all the troops are being kept in training, not only as preparation for a possible move, but also for the trenches. For the former great attention is being paid to the Belgian cavalry, which will play the part that is expected from its state of efficiency whenever its services are required. One of the chief training centers for cavalry is at Campagne.

NEW BEDFORD MILLS RAISE PAY

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The cotton manufacturers association of this city voted Monday to grant a 10 per cent increase in pay to their 35,000 operatives to be effective for a period of six months beginning Dec. 4. The increase is the third within the calendar year and brings the total advance within that time to 27½ per cent.

UNION SACREE IN FRANCE AND LASTING EFFECTS

M. Sageret Says When the Present Discipline Disappears Its Effects Will Remain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France—M. Jules Sageret in a recent issue of the Revue de Paris discusses what is likely to be the lasting effects of the Union Sacrée. He bases his conclusions on the fundamental fact of the heterogeneity of the French race. France, he says, is the microcosm of Europe. She contains within herself representatives of the intellectual tendencies, the temperaments and the mental qualities of a continent. The activities of France through the centuries have been as varied as they have been intense, and the result is seen in the universality of her talents and achievements. This does not mean that every Frenchman has within himself the makings of a philosopher, of an artist, or a mathematician, but that every branch of culture and knowledge has reached a level of excellence which is maintained by some group or class. To quote the words of M. Sageret: "Each particular branch is represented in France by a small élite, hardly more numerous than elsewhere, but all branches are comparatively well represented, whereas in some countries the representation falls below the average. . . . France is individual, and she is besides a compendium of Europe combining in herself its principal contrasts."

The fruits of this amalgamation are seen in the diversity of gifts, of characteristics, which produce the divisions of opinion and clash of doctrines which it requires some extraordinary event to weld together in pursuit of a common purpose. Each of the religious and political parties have fought in the present war in defense of France and of its own particular creed as well. M. Sageret shows how the Roman Catholics have seen in war against Germany a war waged against Protestantism. The Protestants have declared that the French armies in fighting for the independence of nations were at the same time fighting the battle of religious freedom. The Right has fought for a regeneration by the war, that is to say brought back to sentiments more in conformity with their own. The Democrats fight against a power which is the very negation of democratic ideals. The Pacifists regard the conflict as a war to end war. Thus the convictions of each and all have been strengthened by the war, and the result will be that the divisions of opinion in France will be accentuated rather than minimized.

When the discipline of the Union Sacrée shall have disappeared, must the French nation remain under the gag which the necessities of war have imposed upon it? This would be both impossible and undesirable, declares M. Sageret. But, he continues, the great fact that the Union Sacrée has existed will remain and the remembrance of it must influence both political and social opponents. The impact of opposing views must continue, but the knowledge of a fundamental unity and brotherhood cannot be effaced. But apart from sentiment, the financial problems which will have to be faced at the end of the war will tend to prolong the Union Sacrée. Taxation on incomes, both inherited and earned, will be levied without any of the parliamentary opposition which such measures would encounter in normal times. And why? Simply because they will be an absolute necessity. Then there will be the immense work of reconstruction which will demand for years to come the best energies of the country.

Though many social reforms will be delayed and postponed, there is one which will come before the Union Sacrée is dissolved; and that is the reform connected with the facilities for the manufacture and sale of alcohol in the country. The manner in which M. Sageret deals with this question is particularly interesting. He says: "The Government did not strike against the alcohol evil during the last months of 1914, at a time when such a revolutionary policy would have compelled the support of the whole nation. The result is that it is now reduced to half measures, and hesitating compromises, for the work which it has on hand does not permit it to risk its existence on any matter not directly concerned with the conduct of the war. Until peace is signed, the alcohol régime will probably continue to exist, though only temporarily. But the Government will be forced to deal with it as soon as the time comes to liquidate the war expenses, and to impose enormous taxes without which it would be impossible to cover the interest on the national debt. The problem of alcohol, complicit in monopolies and private distilleries then have to be considered from the fiscal point of view. It will be impossible to avoid it. The legislative fight will take place at a time when the Union Sacrée will still be available, still a reality. There certainly will be a fight and a stiff one. For think this is contradictory? How can Frenchmen oppose Frenchmen in the name of that Union whose very nature forbids such a course?"

The reason is that the Union Sacrée is the union of parties in the country, and party spirit consists in supporting that policy which is considered most advantageous to the country. (Be it understood that I here refer to honest and responsible men.) But there are matters in which the very existence of the country is at stake; in such a case a political and social fight will be conducted by people belonging to all parties, and such a fight would be in accordance with the discipline of the Union Sacrée. It would be waged for the common welfare. The Union Sacrée would be touched upon by no particular political ideal; it would therefore certainly be patriotic. On this subject

of common welfare divisions will arise, but the line of cleavage will run transversely—it will cut across the parties. There is no doubt that this will be the case in the fight against "alcoholism." Already the famous privileges of the "bouilleurs de cru" have been attacked. These private distillers form the country population of a great part of France, and when a deputy represents an agricultural district, it is fairly certain that even if he does not openly defend their privileges, he will not consent to their abolition except at the price of exaggerated indemnities. Now some of these agricultural districts are represented by members of the "Left," and some of the members of the "Right."

In fact the agricultural districts supply the Right with some of its most faithful adherents. As, on the other hand, there are members of both the Right and the Left who are opposed to the privileges of the "bouilleurs de cru," a division is caused both in the parties of the Right and the Left. The people who support "alcoholism" include the industrial districts, a majority of whom belong to the region of the Nord, where the Socialist and Roman Catholic divisions is also very pronounced. It is more than probable that the owners of distilleries are not inclined to Socialism, and therefore, at any rate the majority of them, can be classed among the Roman Catholics, who will be in disagreement with those of their religion who favor the suppression of the privileges. Here again the cleavage is seen to run through the Roman Catholic party. . . . Soldiers of the army who fight against "alcoholism" need not fear to be marching in company with a predominance of political enemies against a majority of their political friends, and it is just this which makes this army that of the Union Sacrée.

FRANCE CHARGED, IN LETTER, WITH IGNORING PERSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France—The following letter has been received by L'Humanité from a Persian correspondent in Teheran. France remains indifferent to the fate of Persia, says the writer. I am certain that the Paris papers are not publishing anything respecting the situation here. You think in Paris that the war will be decided in France. The general opinion here is that the biggest efforts will be made in the East, in the Balkans, as well as in Asia Minor. It is not because we are nearer these fronts that we think thus, but because we know that in France there can only be a war of attrition, whereas in the East most of the battles take place on open ground. We also realize that now that Russia has entered into the war, Russia will send all her available forces to attack Bulgaria through the Dobruja and thus open a way of approach to Constantinople. The war began and it will end in the Balkans.

While your whole attention has been fixed on the Somme, the Turks have penetrated to the very heart of Persia. The Russians have successively retired from the fortified positions which they had organized. A battle was even started 35 kilometers from Kasvin, the Russian base of operations in Persia. After the fall of Hamadan, Saphahsar's cabinet, with strong Russophile tendencies, resigned, and Vossoughdow, minister of finance in Moscow, Mamalek's democratic Ministry was entrusted with the task of forming a new government.

After several days spent in fruitless attempts he gave up the task and resigned. Meanwhile there was talk of the diplomatic pressure brought to bear by M. de Etter, the Russian minister in Teheran, to persuade the Shah to leave his capital for the north of Persia, or even Russia. The Shah refused, saying that though his country had been invaded, first on the northern frontier and then on the west, he was firmly resolved to remain neutral; that just as he had refused to leave Teheran in November 1915, when Russian troops were within one day's march of it, so now he would again refuse to abandon it. A meeting of the Crown council was called and 38 members out of 40 voted against the departure of the sovereign. At the same time all the workers and merchants of the capital went on strike and assembled in the great mosque Masjedeh-Shah, where they passed a resolution demanding that the Shah should remain in Teheran. They sent 12 delegates to the Sahab Ghranie palace, some 40 kilometers to the northeast of Teheran, where Ahmad Shah had retired since the Russian invasion, in order to acquaint the King with the wishes of the people. Then began the departure of the Russian and Armenian colonies for the north of Persia and Russia. Prince Alos Saltavah was asked to form a cabinet, but he proved unsuccessful and the Shah again called upon Vossoughdow.

A proclamation was issued recently to the effect that the Armenians of Persian origin who were Persian subjects had no need to fear the approach of the Ottoman troops, since the Persian government guaranteed their safety in any circumstance. The proclamation created a good impression and a great many Armenians, Persian subjects returned to their homes. The Russian consulate and the Russian State Bank are closed. A feeling of security has succeeded to six months of foreign autocracy. If Persia is in such a condition, without sufficient troops to maintain her neutrality, the fault lies with those who make their profit out of Persian weakness and the condition of anarchy which they have brought about themselves in order to have the opportunity of fishing in troubled waters and of bringing in troops which they do not intend to remove. France, who is regarded with such affection here, has lost all interest in Persia. We feel very discouraged by her silence.

WORK OF BRITISH WOMEN

Hall Caine Describes Scene at Woolwich Arsenal, Where New Munition Shop Is Entirely Operated by Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—In the course of an interesting article on the work which women are doing in the war, Mr. Hall Caine says: Woolwich has a world of operations that are entirely suitable for women. There is a new shop entirely operated by women, having been built for them since the beginning of the war. The vast place covers an area which is apparently as great as that of Trafalgar Square. Two thousand women are here, and there is room for 3000 in all. Innumerable lathes, generally of small size, cover the cemented floor, with pulleys and wheels spinning in the air above them. It is a dense forest of machinery pulsing and throbbing and whirling and tossing, as from some unseen storm.

There is, at first, something so incongruous in the spectacle of women operating masses of powerful machinery (or indeed any machinery more formidable than a sewing machine) that for a moment, as you stand at the entrance, the sight is scarcely believable. But you go in and move round, and after a while the astonishing fact seems perfectly natural. Although most of the machines in this shop are small, some are large and a few alarming. Here is a slip of a girl working one of the latter kind, a huge thing that has two large wheels like mill-wheels revolving at either side of her, and though she looks like a child in the jaws of some great black monster, she does not seem to be the least afraid.

But most of the work done by the women looks simple enough, and seems perfectly natural to their sex, although it has always hitherto been done by men. One woman is turning base plates for shells on a turret lathe. Another is cutting copper bands for shells from tubes. Another is pressing the copper bands into their places. Yet another is riveting brass plugs on to high explosive shell bodies. Some are drilling the holes through the six-inch shells. Others are rough turning the shell surfaces. And yet others are gauging and parting-off the bodies of the huge eight-inch high explosives. Many are making shell fuses, a task in which women have become amazingly proficient, and many more are at work at the inspection board, where, being trained to the use of one gauge only, they have developed an efficiency to which men have never attained. All this sounds portentous in description, but at close quarters it looks astonishingly simple. The machines themselves seem almost human in their automatic intelligence, and, if you show a proper respect for their ingenious organism, they are not generally cruel.

So the women get along very well with them, learning all their ways, their whims, their needs and their limitations. It is surprising how speedily the women have waded and won this new kind of male monster. The vast workshop we are walking in is laid out on a simple methodical plan. The lathes are ranged in regular lines along the length of the place, with alleyways, called streets, between them. A few of the lathes seem to work almost automatically and to require little or no attention, but before each of the other machines, a woman stands to start, stop, feed and control it. Sometimes her machine goes wrong, a strap breaks, or a tool wears out, and then a male mechanic, known as a setter, steps up to set it right. Sometimes it requires more than a woman's muscle to master it, and then a male laborer has to be called to pull the crank or turn the lever. In cross streets forewomen sit at desks, or walk to and fro at the heads of their sections, and up and down the alleyways the underforewomen, with their account books, pass from operator to operator, to take tally of the work that has been done.

All the women wear the same uniform, a khaki-colored overall girdled at the waist, and a cap of the shape of a bathing cap. This is in the interests of safety, lest the dress or the hair of the operator should be caught in the pulleys and belts of the machinery. Their pay, which is usually by the piece, is generally large, the minimum being £10 a week, and the maximum £15 or £17.

But you realize that the lure of money is not the sole or yet the chief magnet that draws women to work for the war when you leave this immense workshop for the sinister-looking sheds in which the finished shells are filled. This section of the Arsenal is at some distance from the factories and we drive to it in a motor car. The day has closed in by now, the darkness has fallen, and the moon is rising. We travel over a kind of marsh to a promontory that seems to have the river running about it. The long stretch of dark road is jealously guarded. At one moment the car stops and the face of a guard appears at the window. After we have emptied our pockets of combustible material it is permitted to proceed. There is another long stretch of dark road (between wooden sheds, probably magazines for the storage of munitions) which reminds us of the rutted ways through the log-built villages on the steppes of Russia, and then we draw up at an open door from which the pale red of electric light is streaming.

A moment later we are in the women's cloak room, with its many racks (all full) for coats and hats. Here we take off our superfluous clothing, for the night air is warm, and at a low footboard which is the boundary line of the safety and danger zones, put rubber shoes over our boots.

lest the grit of the streets should strike fire from something within. And then, feeling as we felt when we walked in oriental slippers, into the Mosque of Omar, on the site of the Temple of Solomon, we pass into a far more impressive and tremendous scene.

It is a broad encampment of small one-story wooden houses or huts separated from each other by a liberal space, and having wide streets between, with raised causeways on either side. Down the middle of the streets are lines of hooded and darkened lamps at long and unequal intervals. But the streets here are not for traffic. Within this zone there is hardly a sound or sign of motion. The moon is now shining and in the distance under its slow-growing light, we see the shadowy figures of women workers in their khaki gowns and caps moving noiselessly about.

A Zeppelin might drop a bomb on this noiseless place without doing much mischief. But what of the peril within itself, and the courage required to work in it? We walk along our causeway until we come to one of the detached wooden huts. The door is open (for fresh air is wanted) and electric light is streaming out of it. A dozen women are sitting within at two oblong tables, weighing and measuring out in little brass scales, like a chemist's, with all the care of apothecaries, small quantities of black, green, yellow and bluish powder (which recall in their volcanic coloring the lakes of Kruisvik and the pits of Caltanissetta) and then pouring them into the open mouths of half empty shells that stand upright by their sides. They take very little indeed, hardly at all. Some of them are wearing over their mouths and nostrils light green veils that are like the veils of Arab women inverted.

When we step back to the causeway outside we breathe more freely. It is still very quiet. The moonlight is now shining clear on the writhing figures, which are moving silently to and fro in their rubber slippers. The river must be somewhere near, for we hear the sirens of the steamers that are sailing by, and sometimes the lap of the running waters. We have a sense, too, of the imminent presence of the great city that is unseen and unheard from here, though not far away. Its tumultuous life must now be at its high tide of early evening, with its darkened but crowded thoroughfares, its hurrying taxis, its glimmering theaters, its surging railway stations and its faces, faces, faces everywhere. . . .

For centuries the spirit of mankind had knelt at the feet of its great creators, its Miltons and its Dantes, in awe of their awful imaginings. But what are the highest reaches of the imaginative mind compared with the realities of that mightiest of all tragic poets—war.

SPANISH CORTES SEES NEED OF MILITARY REFORM

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—There has been an interesting debate in the Congress on the proposals for military reform which were recently put forward, and an unusual amount of unanimity has been shown in the matter. The country and the politicians seem to be satisfied now, that Spain must greatly increase her military strength in the immediate future, and such criticisms as have been made of the governmental proposals have mainly urged doing the great work even more thoroughly than was planned. General Luque is now revising his proposals, and it is quite likely that the strength of the new army will be advanced beyond the original scheme.

One of the most critical members of the Senate, Senor Maestre, was all for more efficiency and an extension of army power. He said that the Spanish army was worse paid than any other, and that this state of things should be remedied. He did not think that sufficient importance was attached to wireless telegraphy and aviation, and he wanted to see munition factories established in the Canaries, the Balearics and Morocco.

These criticisms attracted considerable attention. Senor Salvador, former Minister, spoke with great earnestness, and his constructive speech was listened to with the deepest interest. He said that Spain ought to form a new plan of defenses and should study her topographical circumstances in a way she had not done hitherto. Because of racial characteristics and topographical circumstances, he said, she should have many battalions of "cazadores" or hunting soldiers, like Alpine troops. When Senor Salvador was making these observations it was noticeable that certain military members of the Senate were so much interested that they took the unusual course of leaving their seats and securing others, not belonging to them, much nearer the speaker. Continuing, Senor Salvador said Spain had three systems of defense to apply, one on her frontier, another on her coasts, and the third for her islands, and those systems of defense should include the capacity to make a vigorous offensive capable of upsetting any intention of an enemy to blockade the Spanish coasts. He considered that the utmost use should be made of the aeroplane in the future, not only as an arm for combat, but for communication between distant sections of the forces. It had also great possibilities as a means of transport. And on the other hand, as every means of offensive demanded consideration of its complement in defense, they would have to give close consideration to questions of anti-aircraft guns and the like. The debates have been chiefly remarkable for the changed attitude which seems to have come upon the Cortes in regard to this great question of army reform. Hitherto it has been a great business of politicians and a thing for debates and governmental difficulties. Now it is approached as a grave national necessity.

SINGLE-TAXERS PLEASED OVER THE CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Commenting on the single-tax campaign closed Nov. 7, the Public says in part: "That it was scarcely possible to secure in the first contest a favorable popular majority for such sweeping single tax measures as those submitted in Oregon and California was generally recognized throughout the campaign. It was felt that the most practical result to be obtained this year was determination of how great a body of voters there might be committed to the idea that all men have equal rights to the use of the earth, and that no financial interest established wrong should be allowed to bar the way to exercise of that right. That object has been accomplished. Returns show approximately 300,000 California voters ready for the step, and reports from Oregon show about one fourth of the voters to be ready there."

California Protest

Single-Tax Money Said to Be Used to Oppose Its Objects

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Edward P. E. Troy, public utility, municipal and tax expert of this city, in a letter to the Fels Fund Commission, Cincinnati, O., protests against "the use of the resources of the commission by Daniel Kiefer to disrupt and destroy the organization of the single taxers of California, and his advising in his letter of Oct. 30 that those (who comprise the vast majority of the single taxers of this state) who oppose the 'Great Adventure' should be 'drummed out' of our organization."

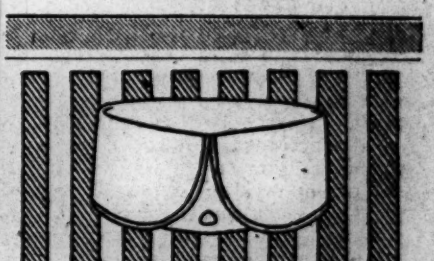
As a basis for his protest, Mr. Troy states that "for more than a year Mr. Kiefer has been using money subscribed for single-tax propaganda to aid this proposal, which emanated from an anarchist in Los Angeles."



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CHILE'S SCHOOLS FAIL TO SATISFY THE DEMANDS

Literary Cult Said to Be Maintained to the Disadvantage of Industrial and Commercial Interests of Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Education is so intricately interwoven with the religion of Chile that it is difficult to describe the one except in the terms of the other. In a country where the church and State have not been separated, there is a sense in which all departments of human affairs are connected directly or indirectly with ecclesiastical ideals and influence. In the colonial period the Roman Catholic church had virtually the entire charge of education in Chile, when the curriculum embraced, principally, Latin, medieval theology and philosophy. Certain elementary subjects were taught in the universities connected with the monasteries, and there were some schools founded for the purpose of instructing the Araucanians in the rudiments of the Spanish language. The entire aim, however, of this teaching was along the line of establishing the students in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church.

It is perhaps only to be expected that the later education of Chile should be colored largely by this type of religious training. In talks with Chileans who are today among the leading lawyers and public men of the country, I have constantly heard the remark when a question was asked concerning their early education, "Of course, we are Roman Catholics, as you understand, most of the children of the best families of Chile receive their early training in the church schools."

As to the character of this education, which still pervades the curriculum of most of the church and Government schools, the description of Professor Villagrán of the University of San Marcos, the old University of Lima, Peru, can be applied strictly to Chilean institutions, especially those under the wing of the ecclesiastical authorities.

"We still maintain the same ornamental and literary education which the Spaniards implanted in South America for political reasons, instead of an intellectual education capable of advancing material well-being; this education gives brilliancy to cultivated minds, but does not produce practical intelligence; it can amuse the rich, but does not teach the poor how to work; we are a people possessed of the same mania for speaking and writing as of old and decadent nations. We look with horror upon the active professions which demand energy and the spirit of strife. Few of us are willing to endure the hardships of mining or incur the risks and cares of manufacture and trade. Instead, we like tranquillity and security; the semirepose of public office and the literary professions to which the public opinion of our society urges us."

There is little doubt that many progressive Chileans in professional circles, as well as professors and students in the Government universities of Chile and other South American countries, are now convinced that this almost purely literary training has failed to meet the demands of the present age.

A leading lawyer of Santiago, who is a Roman Catholic, said, "Our youth have been given a wrong lead. They have not been practically educated to meet the vast industrial and commercial possibilities of present-day Chile. They find themselves inadequate to cope with competitive business life along modern lines with foreigners, and the sentiment of our country has not yet set strongly in the direction of the development of a great system of technical, agricultural and industrial schools. This is one of our greatest needs at present, and the lack of such training in the past was one of our chief national mistakes."

When it is considered that Chile spends less in a year for her entire educational development than do any one of a dozen or more of the large universities in the United States, the need of a great nation-wide educational spirit is revealed.

In Chile as in few other countries the writer has ever visited the Government schools are supported, maintained and directed even to the smallest detail by the public national authorities. Virtually all teachers in all grades of the Government institutions are appointed by Government officials.

Chile has concentrated her attention chiefly upon her secondary schools and her university, and her primary schools are decidedly lacking in number sufficient to accommodate the children of the country. When the South American republics were formed, early in the nineteenth century, the University of Chile passed out of the hands of the clergy, and the models of administration and general plan of study were copied from European rather than from North American universities. The secondary schools were formed according to the models found in the German gymnasia, with a concentric system of study, similar to that found throughout Germany. It has been estimated by careful students that Chile needs today at least 10,000 elementary schools to accommodate the 750,000 children of school age. At present there are only about 300,000 children enrolled in these primary schools, of which number there are something like 50,000 in the church or parish schools.

Chile has at present 61 government "colegios" or secondary schools, two-thirds of them being for boys, and she subsidizes 67 private secondary schools. There is at present a strong tendency on the part of the Government



General Zimbrakakis and Lord Granard in Salonika

to strengthen the curriculum of its secondary schools and its university, and many of these institutions, especially the university, compare favorably in their modern teaching and equipment with similar schools in the United States or Europe.

So far as moral and religious attitude is concerned on the part of students and professors in the Government institutions, there is much to be desired. A strong reaction has set in in the higher institutions against formal religion. Although the State, closely bound up with the church religion of the country, protects and fosters the teaching of the Roman Catholic religion by a priest and obligatory attendance on religious lectures, the sentiment of the university constituency, as of many of the lycées, appears to be radically in opposition. The following statement of one intimately related to these government institutions concerns the present conditions:

"There is a certain enmity between the two systems (that of the State and that of the church) that predisposes the student of the State schools against everything connected with those of the church, and, since religious instruction is given entirely by representatives of the Roman Catholic Church, there must be a predisposition against it. Moreover, the religious instruction is limited, as in the schools of the church itself, to a parrot-like repetition of rules and rites that have no bearing on the problems that confront the student and in no way prepare him to resist the numberless and insidious temptations that throng him. In many of the lycées and in the university the tendency, fostered by foreign professors—often German nationalists—is frankly atheistic or agnostic."

The missionaries who came to Chile nearly a half century ago began to establish schools as a part of their work. At a religious conference of Evangelical missionaries recently held in Santiago there were reported nine secondary schools and 12 primary schools in connection with that particular conference. The "Escuelas Populares" of Valparaíso, in charge of an Evangelical Church, have the distinction of being the only complete system of primary schools which has thus far developed on the West Coast. This type of school was founded in 1870 by Dr. David Trumbull and it now has an enrollment of 300 students. There are 20 girls boarders. The course of study covers eight years and begins with the kindergarten. The English language is taught each year, and in the last year all the subjects are taught in that language. Daily Bible instruction is given and once a week a missionary or a Chilean pastor conducts a special Bible class for all children. On Thursday evenings a Bible school and preaching service are held. This type of school is followed in the main in the various missionary institutions throughout the country.

The secondary schools of the Evangelical Church, drawing their students largely from the upper, middle and professional classes, generally are self-supporting with the exception of the salaries of the directors, and therefore have found it necessary to get their students from families having the ability to pay comparatively high tuition fees. Outstanding among these institutions are the Instituto Ingles for boys, established in Santiago in 1873; the Colegio Americano for boys, founded in Concepción in 1878, and the Concepción College for Girls, begun in 1887. The Araucanian Mission also has established educational centers in three places in the South, and these schools, combining the literary course with agricultural and industrial branches, are in some cases founded on a coeducational basis, a system rarely seen in Chile.

The aim of these Evangelical schools is expressed by one of their educators in a sentence: "Unless our education reaches the sources of action and manifests its influence in nobler lives, it has failed."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SALONIKA, Greece.—As mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, General Zimbrakakis has been appointed Minister of War in the Cabinet of National Defense at Salonika. In this position he will be adviser on military matters to the Triumvirate, M. Venizelos, Admiral Douriotis, and General Danglis.

AUSTRALIANS AND SCOTSMEN AT FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The friendship between the Australian troops and the Scottish regiments is the subject of a recent article from Capt. C. E. W. Bean, the official correspondent with the Australian troops. Australians and New Zealanders, he says, have fought alongside of many good mates in this war. I suppose the Twenty-ninth Division and the navy and Indian mounted batteries and infantry were their outstanding friends in Gallipoli; in France, the artillery of a certain famous regular division and the Scotsmen.

It is quite remarkable how the Australian seems to foster with the Scotsman wherever in France he meets him. You will see them sharing each other's canteens at the base, yarning round each other's campfires at the front. Wherever the pipers are, there will the Australians be gathered together. I asked an Australian the other day how it was that he and his mates had struck up such a remarkable friendship with a certain Highland regiment camped near them. "Well, I think it's their sense of humor," he said. "We looked at him rather hard. 'You see, they can understand our jokes,' he said. 'They don't seem to take us too seriously like.'"

And I think he had just hit it. The Australian has a habit of pulling his mate's leg and being on his guard against a leg-pull in return. He has sharpened his conversation against the conversation of his friends from the time he could speak—his uncles are generally to blame for it; they started him on the path of repartee by pulling his legs before those same legs had learnt to walk. As a result he is always sparring in conversation—does not mean to be taken seriously. And the Scotsman, cautious and always on the lookout for a feint, is seldom caught by it. If he is, the chances are he gives it back—with interest.

It is a grim, dry variety of humor and it goes with a wonderful grim, sturdy nature. Few people here ever see a Scottish regiment passing without waiting to watch the last square figure swing down the road, if they have the time. Many look at the perfect swing of the kilts and the strong bare knees. For myself, I can never take my eyes off their faces. Every face is different from the next. Each man seems to be thinking for himself, and ready to stand up for his own decision against the world.

The friendship between the Scot and the Australian, Captain Bean continues, persisted into the fighting. A Scottish unit was alongside of the Australians for a considerable time. I was told that an Australian working party, while digging a forward trench, was sniped continually by a German machine gunner out in front of his own line in a shell hole. One or two men were hit. The line on the flank of the working party happened to be held by Scottish troops. An officer from the Australians had to visit the Scottish line in order to make some preparations for a forthcoming attack. He found the Scotsmen there impatiently waiting for the dark to go over the parapet and get that sniper—they could scarcely be held back even then, straining like hounds on the leash. The sniper was barged later with his machine gun. It was a mixed affair, Scottish and Australian, and I believe there was an argument as to who owned the machine gun.

REICHSTAG HAS DEBATE ON THE POTATO SUPPLY

Herr von Batocki Reviews Question and Urges Strict Economy by the German People in the Use of Potatoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—The two days which intervened between the great Reichstag debate on the Chancellor's speech and the adjournment of the House for a brief period were mainly occupied by a discussion of the vexed question of the potato supply. The extreme shortage of potatoes that had just made itself felt in the towns and industrial districts had called forth resolutions on the subject from nearly all the leading parties, and Herr von Batocki was thus provided with an opportunity, after some six months of practical experience, of stating the position with regard to Germany's staple food.

The Conservative spokesman, who opened the debate, approached the subject rather from the agrarian than the popular point of view, insisting that the Government must take steps at once to provide the necessary labor and other facilities for gathering in the potato harvest. The seriousness of the situation, he declared, was not to be denied, but, on the other hand, there was no risk whatever of eventual famine, both the grain and fodder harvests were better than last year, the year's surplus of grain alone having the nutritive value of 24,000,000 cwt. of potatoes. A Socialist deputy then called for immediate measures to relieve the shortage that was being experienced, especially in the west, but it was left to the Progressive spokesman to formulate practical demands, most of which, as Herr von Batocki afterwards intimated, were accepted by the Government.

The president of the Imperial War Feeding Department at once admitted, on rising to make his statement, that the general anxiety as to the potato supply was thoroughly comprehensible and justifiable, and that every one with any knowledge of the question must be surprised and horrified to find an acute shortage manifesting itself in October. The explanation was, said, that whereas the shortage should normally have been greatest in the middle of September, when horses and men were required for other farm work, weather conditions had combined to delay the potato harvest for more than a fortnight. Only the day before, he added, however, he had called a conference of the presidents of the various provinces to consider the matter, and to decide on the steps necessary for insuring a more regular supply of potatoes in the future.

In order to explain these measures Herr von Batocki then paused to review the whole potato question. Formerly, he pointed out, the potato crop was only partially consumed each year, but when the war broke out and other foodstuffs became scarce, agents were deliberately sent out to urge the people to eat as many potatoes as they could, and to feed their cattle with as many as they had. The stock of potatoes, in fact, was regarded as inexhaustible, with the result that at the beginning of 1915 the authorities found, to their consternation, that it had practically disappeared. In these circumstances Herr von Batocki insisted that the order issued by the authorities for the reduction of the stock of pigs, a measure that has since been greatly criticized, was a wise one. Subsequently, he continued, it was found that the statistics given were inaccurate, and that more potatoes were available than was estimated; so much so, indeed, that there were great losses on the potato market in consequence, and the 1914 crop held out so long that the spring potatoes of the 1915 harvest were not used at all. Unfortunately, history did not repeat itself the following year. When the speaker took office at the end of May he found that the 1915 crop was almost exhausted, and it was only by the most rigorous measures that a couple of million hundredweight were rescued with a view to tiding over the interval before the next harvest. This meant, too, that recourse had to be had to spring potatoes, the handling of which proved, as every expert would understand, a very difficult matter indeed, as such potatoes kept only for a few days together. As for the maximum price of 10 marks fixed by his predecessors for such potatoes, Herr von Batocki admitted there was much to be said against it, but said that when it was fixed it was never expected to come into force, as it was thought that the old stock would prove adequate.

The anxiety as to the potato supply, the speaker continued, had lasted until September, but added that for the winter the best measures possible had been adopted. These, he went on to explain, included the providing of hands for gathering in the harvest by means of setting free school children and soldiers, and the employment of prisoners; the temporary suspension of the sale of seed potatoes; the prohibition of the use of potatoes suitable for human consumption as fodder; the reduction of the supply to potato drying factories to the minimum quantity required for bread making; the setting free by the authorities of as many horses as possible for work on the land; and the restriction of the manufacture of alcohol only to such technical preparations as were required by the army. Finally the minister delighted most of his hearers by a declaration that so long as he remained in office producers would have to look to vain for the sliding scale of prices which had been responsible for so

many fluctuations in the potato supply during the past two years.

Despite the adoption of all these measures, however, Herr von Batocki warned his hearers that strict economy would still have to be the order of the day, and that it would no longer be possible to arrange for an equal distribution of potatoes to all, it having been decided, as in the case of the bread ration, to differentiate between those engaged in hard manual labor and the rest of the population. Previously, he intimated, a plan of distribution had been worked out based on a moderate, normal potato harvest, but there came the serious point. The Progressive spokesman had talked of some 40,000,000 tons of potatoes; Herr von Batocki himself hoped it might be so, but feared not. There could be no question, he said, of a record harvest, or hardly of a good or favorable one. The harvest was not absolutely bad, but it was likely to be below the average, a circumstance which would, however, be counterbalanced by the improvement in the grain and fodder crops. He was unable, he said, to quote figures as farmers' wives could not be troubled for statistics at such a time as the present, and in any case war statistics were never very reliable. Indeed, the Minister took the opportunity to intimate that the statistics drawn up even before the war had proved extraordinarily erroneous. To the amusement of the House he explained that the local overseers entrusted with making the returns were invariably questioned if they gave lower figures than for the preceding year, but never if they gave higher, with the result that they took to adding on a little each year, so that both the potato crops and the area under cultivation had gradually come to be estimated at 20 per cent more than it really was. Were that process continuing, remarked Herr von Batocki, Germany would have more land under cultivation in 20 years' time than she possessed territory, and he added that he never believed in the 54,000,000 tons of potatoes reported available last year, nor in the figures quoted for the grain harvest. I believe, he said, the estimates were much higher than the reality. We have a quantity of paper wheat, paper oats, and paper potatoes which are quite unsuitable for human consumption. Afterward people wonder where it has all gone, and believe it has been used as fodder.

EFFICIENCY AS CHIEF FACTOR IN INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—In connection with the exhibition of printing recently held in Edinburgh under the auspices of the Design and Industries Association, an address was given by Mr. Frank Pick, commercial manager of the underground railways in London, whose scheme of poster advertisements is of much interest to the public.

One of the reasons they had been so successful with their advertisements, Mr. Pick said, was that they had had the support of artists in improving the quality of the work and in offering ideas for posters. So the question was one of keeping the doors open, as it were, to receive better ideas. Sometimes the company bought posters which perhaps did not turn out well for the purpose, and therefore were not used. This might seem expensive waste, but it was not, it was simply the price of experience and progress and one could never advance in any direction if afraid of making mistakes.

The keynote of the war, Mr. Pick continued, was efficiency. In America, production had been brought to a high state of efficiency and it had been shown to be primarily a question of organization and cooperation, but to a very great extent the aim was commercial, the standard monetary, that was, the welfare of the individual and the state was thought of in terms of the largest and cheapest output of labor. There was nothing wrong in this, but it was only a partial aim. There should be efficiency in product as well as in production; for the two were inseparable, but as yet efficiency of product was less recognized. The test of the goodness of any article was its fitness for use; if it failed in this no amount of ornamentation would make it any better. Thus a flower vase should have a stable base, and a spout of a saucepan be on the left of the handle. Posters should catch the eye, but not give one a thump in the back. Then as regards workmanship, let nothing pretend to be what it was not, let there be no trickery, no nails or glue where there should be careful work. Cooperation and a liberal sense of nationality must play their part in the efficiency of product. The only rivalry should be that for excellence, the only jealousy for good. Trade supplied the wants of the consumer, so art and trade must keep in touch understandingly with the public. There would be a fine space to work in after the war. The ancient guilds of history, besides offering certain privileges to craftsmen, demanded a standard of product and a standard of fair dealing. Mr. Pick thought that every trade ought to have some kind of standard and that standard should be ever present. This specially applied to printing.

SOFT COAL EXPORTS SHOW AN INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Figures show that during the eight months ending Sept. 1 of this year, 12,347,000 net tons of soft coal were exported. During the same period in 1915 the figures were 10,381,000. The total production of bituminous coal in 1915 was 434,745,000, and in 1914 it was 422,704,000. Coal men say the heavy exports this year are due partly to demand from those markets, formerly supplied by English mines, such as the South American market. Since Sept. 1 they say, the exports have decreased to some extent, because of the heavier domestic demand.

NORTH CAROLINA "DRYS" URGE A NATION-WIDE BAN

Anti-Saloon League Will Appeal to Delegation in Congress for Its Aid—Work at Home to Be Vigorously Kept Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina Prohibitionists will throw their strength with the Prohibitionists from other states to fight for the passage of the resolution which will come up in Congress next month for submitting to the states the proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prohibit the sale and manufacture of liquor in the United States.

R. L. Davis, superintendent of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League, under whose leadership the State was placed in the prohibition column, is already marshaling his forces for the fight. The North Carolina delegation in Congress will be asked to make every effort to secure the passage of the resolution. The prohibition forces in the State are also planning to go before the North Carolina General Assembly, which meets in Raleigh next January, and ask that body for more drastic liquor legislation. Following in the footsteps of Alabama, the league will ask for the enactment of a law to prevent the sale of newspapers and other publications containing liquor advertisements. This is mainly aimed at outside publications, as few if any papers in this state carry liquor advertisements.

The liquor forces of the United States, in the opinion of Mr. Davis, received in the election on Nov. 7 the most severe setback they have ever experienced. Mr. Davis says that the election emphasizes the view that the time has come to press for a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. Reviewing the result of the election as affecting prohibition, he said:

"In the 'dry' states of Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Colorado and Arkansas, the liquor forces were trying to weaken the law, but in each State were defeated."

"In the 'wet' states of Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota and Montana the 'drys' prevailed. In these states state-wide prohibition won with the following majorities: Michigan 70,000, Nebraska 35,000, Montana 20,000, and South Dakota 15,000."

"Even in 'wet' California, it seems, the state-widens have succeeded in putting over their amendment No. 2, closing all saloons and public drinking places; but have lost the amendment for absolute prohibition. The 'wet' State of Missouri, in which is located St. Louis, the home of the largest brewery in the world, discovered that the Anti-Saloon League was doing business. The 200,000 majority claimed by the 'wets' was trimmed down to 75,000 or thereabouts. The Anti-Saloon League did not expect to carry this State, and feel wonderfully gratified at the results."

"Idaho, which has enjoyed state-wide prohibition for 12 months, has written prohibition in the Constitution by a vote of nearly 3 to 1. And in Maryland, the anti-saloon forces have carried several counties."

"Twenty-three states have now adopted state-wide prohibition, and when the law becomes effective in these nearly two-thirds of the population of the United States will be living in 'dry' territory."

"The time is surely coming when the Congress of the United States should by resolution submit to the sovereign states the proposition to amend the Federal Constitution so as to prohibit the sale or manufacture for sale of liquor in the United States. This resolution will come up before Congress next month, and the Anti-Saloon League, through the State's representatives in Congress, will make a fight for the passage of the measure. Congress will likely take up about the same time the bill to banish saloons from Washington City, and we have hopes of putting this measure through."

ALABAMA VOTERS AID PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama's new educational amendment, which is one of the most progressive pieces of legislation adopted in that State in years, was given a majority of 21,630 at the recent election, the total vote for it having been 69,269, and the vote against it 47,639.

William F. Feagin, state superintendent of education, declares that all forces in the State united in an effort to bring about conditions which would be favorable to the education of the youth of the Commonwealth.

Under the terms of the new law the several counties have the right to levy a special tax for school purposes not to exceed three mills. The tax can be imposed only upon vote of the people of the county, who shall specify the amount of the tax. The same right is extended to the several school districts of each county.

BRITISH PRISONERS FUND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LONDON, England.—It is officially stated that the Charity Commissioners are satisfied that the British prisoners of war in Germany Fund, which is under the supervision of the London Mail, has not been properly administered, are exercising with regard to it the power of control and inquiry conferred upon them by the War Charities Act, 1914.



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CITY MANAGERS SAY THEIR POWER IS RESTRICTED

They Are Servants of Commission, They Declare—Civic Leaguers and Single-Taxers Also Speak at Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — "Municipal Week" opened today with the convention of the City Managers Association at which were the managers of more than a score of cities which have adopted the commission-manager form of government. The main point of discussion was that of the power wielded by the city manager, the managers making the claim that the public is in error in believing that a city manager has any autocratic power. City Manager Henry M. Waite of Dayton, O., president of the association, declared that the city manager under the commission-manager form of city charter is absolutely the servant of the commission. His views were seconded by other speakers.

This afternoon the Massachusetts Civic League annual meeting will begin, with "Housing" as the chief subject. Elmer S. Forbes of the Civic League committee on housing, will speak on "The Laws, Present and Proposed." Prof. S. M. Gunn of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will speak on "Modern Sanitation in Its Relations to Housing." Other addresses are to be made as follows: "The Housing Problem in Springfield," the Rev. A. P. Reccord, Springfield; "City Planning in Relation to the Housing Problem," George D. Chamberlain, Springfield; "Prison Legislation in 1916," Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the league.

At a luncheon of the Publicity Club, this noon, City Manager Waite of Dayton was the principal guest. He spoke on methods of getting publicity for municipalities.

The City Managers Association is made up of the managers of 42 cities in the United States that have adopted the city manager form of government. Monday was spent in an inspection of the municipal activities of New York, during which the association members were guests of Mayor Mitchell and the city of New York. They arrived here early this morning and began their convention with a roll call in the Hotel Kimball. Secretary-Treasurer O. E. Carr of Niagara Falls, N. Y., reported on the condition of the association.

The first discussion was on the subject, "Legal Difficulties in the Establishment of New Charters," each manager talking for five minutes on the problems that had confronted him or his community. This afternoon and evening the topics under discussion are: "Can a City Manager Succeed Where the Commission is Dominated by Politics?" "Best Methods of Keeping Cost Records," "The Best Method of Getting Proper Constructive Publicity," and "What City Managers Can Do to Further Advance Good Government."

Two sessions of the Massachusetts Single Tax League are scheduled for this evening at Clinton Hall Hotel, when Prof. L. J. Johnson of Harvard and M. I. T. will talk on "The Single Tax" and there will be a discussion of the subject by others interested in the single tax.

Much attention will be paid to city planning during the convention, and in the Municipal Administration Building a room has been devoted to displays of exhibits from cities in Massachusetts. Governor McCall has called a conference of Massachusetts planning boards on behalf of the Massachusetts Homestead Commission and the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, to begin Thursday, and Friday morning the Governor will deliver an address.

The exhibit of the planning boards of Massachusetts includes a display of 15 maps from Cambridge, showing how territory has been reclaimed from the water, a plan of public properties, plan of vacant properties, exhibit showing distribution of population in 1910 and 1915, distribution of school children, grammar school distribution plan, city playgrounds, park system, a tax map, trolley system plan, a plan for taking of streets for future development and one showing how streets are laid out and developed. Brockton has nine illustrations of improvements made or planned there. Walpole offers a general plan for the development of Neponset garden village, photographs of the Walpole town forest, studies of Walpole Center and East Walpole and the East Walpole playgrounds.

The Fitchburg exhibit shows the development of property, character and use of property and valuations. Springfield has a large exhibit, including maps and plans of the water system, plans for improvement of the approaches to the city, maps showing character of property and comparisons of the present. Improvements planned in East Everett are featured in the Everett display. Clinton has sent pictures showing the development of a civic center, and Watertown shows charts and drawings to illustrate improvements in parks and streets in that town.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE SEEN AS RESULT OF HEALTH INSURANCE

Promotion of industrial peace through the establishment of compulsory health insurance was discussed, in Evans Memorial last night, by Niles M. Dawson of New York, a member of the American Association of Labor Legislation, which has drafted health insurance bills that will be considered by the incoming legislatures in 20 states in the Union this winter. Mr. Dawson, an actuary and attorney in New York City, was an assistant to Charles Evans Hughes in the investigation of the insurance companies, and lately has been acting as counsel for the railway brotherhoods. He also is author of "Workmen's Insurance in Europe."

The experience of all European countries in adopting health insurance, since Bismarck inaugurated the system in Germany in 1884, points to the compulsory system, he said, as the most practical and the most desirable for adoption in the United States. The voluntary system fails to reach those who gain most by the payment of benefits during periods of unemployment arising out of disability, he contends.

John Burns, former labor member of the British Cabinet, was quoted by Mr. Dawson as saying, two years before the establishment of the British system under the guidance of Mr. Lloyd George, that the British laboring man would never consent to a compulsory system of health insurance.

It was the opinion of the British laboring man, as expressed by Mr. Burns, that compulsory health insurance tends to weaken the labor union, and with this view in mind a representative committee of the British labor unions was sent to Germany to report on how the mutual understanding between employees and employers arising out of the joint administration of insurance funds affected the labor unions.

"After a personal investigation in Germany, the British trade unions found that this mutual understanding, while promoting industrial peace, has not weakened the efficiency of trade unions," said Mr. Dawson.

"The worst difficulty we encounter in this country in connection with labor disputes is the refusal of employers or employees to enter into conference with each other. This situation will be remedied by health insurance, for the employers and employees who sit day by day on the administrative bodies of these funds learn to understand each other and to see their problems from each other's point of view."

Equal contributions by employees, employers, and the State and joint administration by those who support and benefit by, health insurance were urged by Mr. Dawson. He opposed placing this insurance with private companies and denied the allegation that the American form of government is unsuited to a system of health insurance.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR ISSUED

Governor McCall today issued the annual Thanksgiving day proclamation setting Thursday, Nov. 30, as a day of public thanksgiving and praise for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The proclamation is as follows:

"In accordance with ancient custom, and by and with the advice and consent of Council, I appoint Thursday, the 30th of November as a day of thanksgiving and praise. Our thanks should first be felt and spoken, not for the things that are material, but for those that minister to the spirit, for the things that make our Commonwealth more beautiful to look upon and better to live in, and that tell for a higher life and a fairer civilization. With our thanks for a system of government founded upon civil and religious liberty let us unite our prayers for that system's preservation. To our gratitude for what has been given us as a people let each one of us add thanks for the good that has come into his own life. Let us not forget that thanks for our blessings are indeed empty unless they are crowned by compassion for the sorrows of others and by the endeavor to make those sorrows lighter not only by our prayers but by our deeds. Let us devoutly pray to Almighty God for the speedy ending of the black welter of war that threatens to put out the light of Europe, and that mankind may be now and forever emancipated from its degrading servitude to war. It was long ago said that war lies in wait upon the rich meadow land of generous youth, and from that time until now uncounted millions of the young flower of the race have been offered up in bloody sacrifice upon its hideous altar. War is the result of the ambitions and passions of older men, but the boys are the victims. Let us pray for the early coming of the day when war shall seem no less horrible than cannibalism and slavery and when justice and reason and not rapine and murder shall hold sway over the destinies of the world."

"Given at the Council Chamber, this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first."

"SAMUEL W. MC CALL."

"By His Excellency the Governor."

"ALBERT P. LANGTRY."

"Secretary of the Commonwealth."

"God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

DISCRIMINATION IN TELEPHONE RATES CHARGED

Charles H. Porter of Waban Presses Charges Before Public Service Commission

Charges of alleged discrimination in rates for measured telephone service furnished to business concerns and residences were heard by the Public Service Commission today on the petition of Charles H. Porter of Waban. The petitioner also asked the commission to go before the Legislature with a request for power to compel the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to purchase its supplies in the open market from the lowest bidder under specifications approved by the commission.

"In the metropolitan districts," said Mr. Porter, "the telephone company now charges, in some instances, on measured service different rates for business and residence use. This discrimination takes two forms: first, a higher minimum charge for business use; second, a larger charge for an equal number of calls. The amount of discrimination varies from nothing to \$4.80 a year."

"In this discrimination the telephone company is not consistent. You will see that for an individual party line in certain districts the rate is the same for business and residence. Yet in these same districts the rates for two-party lines is different for business and residence. It is difficult to conceive of any theory of cost of service which will show that a given number of calls will cost the same for business and residence if they originate on individual lines, but that the same number of calls in the same district will cost the company differently for business and residence if the calls originate on two-party lines."

Mr. Porter then cited to the commission extracts from a legal opinion prepared in 1913 by Louis D. Brandeis on central power state rates and read to the commission certain portions which apply with equal force to telephone rates. In conclusion he said:

"If any rate is to be increased it should be the rate which yields the smallest return to the telephone company in proportion to the cost of the service rendered. The least remunerative rates are undoubtedly the rates for unmeasured service. No subscriber has unmeasured service unless he believes that it will cost him less than measured service."

"If the present net income of the company from all classes of service is a reasonable return on the capital invested, it would seem to follow that measured service subscribers are overcharged and the unmeasured service subscribers undercharged. If any reasoning is correct, it would be unfair to increase any measured service rates in an exchange so long as the company is furnishing unmeasured service in that same exchange. To sum up the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company now discriminates in certain instances against business subscribers. In this discrimination it is inconsistent by comparison with its other rates. The discrimination should be removed by reducing the rates of business telephones on measured service to the rate now charged by residence service in the same exchange."

Mr. Porter then furnished exhibits showing various rates in the so-called Boston Metropolitan District, and measured telephone service and the cost of 900 calls in such service. He quoted individual business rates in five central exchanges and compared them with the individual residence rates.

William H. O'Brien, chief of the telephone and telegraph department, informed the commission that the present rates on unmeasured service are "rightfully discriminatory." He said that it was impractical to change these rates until a general investigation of rates in the metropolitan district is made.

In support of his petition requesting the Public Service Commission to obtain the legal power from the Legislature to compel the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to purchase major supplies in the open market from the lowest bidder instead of from the Western Electric Company, Mr. Porter said in part:

"If the expense of the telephone company can be reduced, it means that the rates charged the public can be reduced correspondingly. Testimony offered at recent hearings for extension sets would seem to indicate that it is possible that the prices now paid by the telephone company are not the lowest at which such apparatus can be purchased."

William H. O'Brien then presented to the commission telegrams from six manufacturing concerns in Chicago that they could supply materials at prices as low as the Western Electric Company and guarantee deliveries.

E. K. Hall, vice-president and general counsel of the telephone company, stated that it was necessary to make a discrimination between rates to small residences and small businesses as the smaller concerns were not able to pay the higher flat rate charged to the larger concerns. He said the rates were fair and that the growth of the business indicated the fairness of the charges.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP TO BE CONSIDERED

(Continued from page one)

representing the National Association of Railway Commissioners, according to former Senator Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas, who represented this committee at the opening hearing.

Amos L. Hathaway of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has informed the joint committee that he is to appear in support of federal incorporation of railways and the extension of federal control.

Phillip Goodley, of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, is to consider Government ownership, as will Benjamin C. Marsh and Amos Pinchot for the committee of real preparedness. It is given out that the committee on car service and demurrage, of the National Association of Railway Commissioners will present information on the car shortage now facing the country.

Frederick Lehman of St. Louis, representing the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, is to put on numerous witnesses to present specific subjects, and he announced that several of his witnesses would be brought here from Europe.

Return of Cars Progressing

Railroads Report on Proclamation of Commissioner McChord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company's representatives have advised Commissioner C. C. McChord, who is holding a hearing into the car shortage situation here, that they would report this morning on their decision upon the demands made last Wednesday by Francis E. James, attorney, of Washington, representing local interests of Kentucky and Tennessee, that the embargo of the Louisville & Nashville be lifted from points north of the Ohio River.

Mr. James, who had said he would request the Interstate Commerce Commission to take legal steps to force the lifting of the embargo, announced he would hold his plans in abeyance until the answer was made. Various railroad representatives continued reporting on the progress they are making in complying with the proclamation of Commissioner McChord to return coal and refrigerator cars to their owners.

All roads thus far reporting have announced that the movement of these cars to their original lines is progressing as rapidly as possible, empty or full, as conditions permit.

C. W. Craig, secretary of the Paducah Board of Trade, testified that the Paducah Traction and Light Company had been "living" a hard month existence for the past 30 days because of curtailed coal supply and that, unless relief comes soon, the city would be left without lights and traction facilities. An incident of the hearing was the announcement that miners' wages in the Harlan County field had been raised 10 per cent.

Demurrage Charge Vetoed

Interstate Commerce Commission Suspends Proposed Increases

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Tariffs filed by railroads in official southern and western classification territories, proposing increased demurrage charges to check the freight car shortage, have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission until March 31 next.

The present demurrage charges of virtually all roads is \$1 per day after free time allowance. Following the general complaint of acute shortage of equipment in all sections of the country, the railroads began filing tariffs providing for increased charges for demurrage to facilitate the release of cars by shippers. The shippers protested.

The proposed tariffs would provide after the usual free time allowance charges of \$2 for the first day or fraction; \$3 for the second day, \$4 for the third day and \$5 for the fourth and each succeeding day.

SALVATION ARMY LEADER

Commissioner T. Henry Howard of London, Eng., chief of staff for the Salvation Army throughout the world and second in command to General Booth, will speak three times next Sunday at the People's Palace. He will be accompanied from New York by Col. William Peart, chief secretary for the United States.

MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN'S C. T. U. The Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union met in Tremont Temple yesterday afternoon and heard an address by the Rev. Clinton J. Taft of Dorchester who said that the college students had been active in the campaign against liquor in this state. Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, the president of the organization, presided.

FALL RIVER LINE

BETWEEN Boston and New York

SPLENDID STEAMERS—SPLENDID SERVICE

A comfortable night's journey on the most modern and best equipped steamers on Long Island Sound. Orchestra on each steamer. Meals in carte.

FARE \$3.00

TO NEW YORK Best Train with Parlor Cars leaves South Station 6:00 P.M. daily. Due New York (Pier 14, N.Y.) 7:00 A.M.

TO BOSTON Steamer leaves Pier 14, North River (foot of Fulton Street) 5:00 P.M. daily. Due Boston 8:30 A.M.

City Ticket Office, Corner Washington and Court Streets

THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

mont attacks were launched during the evening hours, which failed, with heavy losses to our opponents.

In hand grenade engagements our infantry ejected the British from the western portion of Grandcourt.

The French again attempted to enter St. Pierre Vaast Wood from the northwest. They were repulsed, although their attack was made with fresh forces and prepared by strong fire.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Our operations against the Russo-Rumanian front are progressing according to our plans.

Northwest of Kimpulung, the Rumanians are exhausting their units, which are of mixed and haphazard formation, in fruitless attacks.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In Dobrudja and along the Danube, as far as the port of Oltina, east of Silistria, there has been artillery firing.

The new positions north of Monastir were occupied without pressure from our opponents. New German forces have arrived at the fighting zone.

The German war office announced tonight that the Teutonic troops in Rumania are approaching Craiova, the capital of western Wallachia, 120 miles west of Bucharest.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Tuesday)—An official statement issued by Turkish army headquarters at Constantinople under date of Nov. 19, says:

A portion of our forces sent from Hamadan advanced upon Sultanabad, 150 kilometers to the southeast, routed a Russian cavalry force and reached a point 15 kilometers from Sultanabad.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An official communique reports heavy German shelling southwest of Grandcourt. A German patrol was captured on the right of the new front and German trenches were successfully raided at Gommeourt, northwest of Grandcourt and near Roclincourt and Ypres.

The War Office communication issued last night says: On the Ancre and Somme battle grounds today our opponents shelled Beaumont-Hamel and the neighborhood of Gueudecourt.

During the past 24 hours we have taken 80 more prisoners. Tuesday—A successful advance on a front of 3500 yards was announced in a Canadian official statement today.

On Saturday morning, the report says, "our guns started a barrage fire against the trenches opposite the Canadian positions. Our troops leaped from the parapet. The German guns began a counterbarrage fire, which was comparatively weak. Our forces had fewer casualties than could be expected."

"We advanced on a front of 3500 yards to a depth of from 200 to 1000 yards. Our whole objective was quickly consolidated and held except for a short stretch near Pys wood, where a knoll proved a machine gun nest. Our troops fell back and established themselves behind the crest."

"There the Germans occupied a trench. Our artillery cut them off. We exceeded our objective by 500 yards, capturing a section of the Grandcourt trench, but we withdrew because it was in too dangerous a salient."

"Our losses throughout were comparatively light. We took 17 officers and 457 unwounded prisoners and 150 wounded."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The bulletin issued by the War Office last night reads:

The enemy artillery was quite active north of the Somme and in the sector of Douaumont. On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

Yesterday afternoon's statement reads as follows:

The night passed in relative quiet on all fronts.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

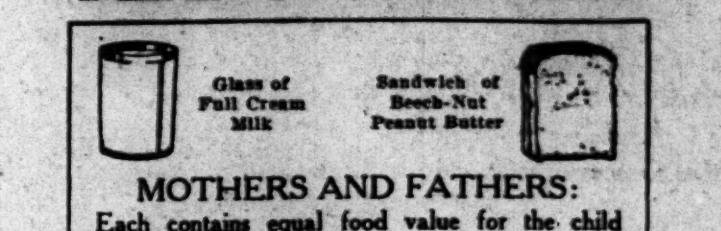
PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—An official communique announces that the Rumanians under pressure of superior forces have retired to Filias region.

[Filias is about 20 miles northwest of Craiova and is southeast of the junction of the lines from Orsova and Tirgu Jiu.]

Yesterday's official statement says: Rumanian front, Transylvania: In the region of Kimpulung, Teuton attacks south of Dragoslavele were successful.

In the region of Aldeah the Rumanians advanced to the northward

BEECH-NUT PEANUT BUTTER



BEECH-NUT PRODUCTS

Famous Beech-Nut Bacon
Oscar's Sauce
Beech-Nut Mustard
Beech-Nut Grape Jelly
Beech-Nut Crab-Apple Jelly
Beech-Nut Red Currant Jelly
Beech-Nut Strawberry Jam
Beech-Nut Raspberry Jam
Beech-Nut Blackberry Jam
Beech-Nut Damson Plum Jam
Beech-Nut Peach Jam
Beech-Nut Orange Marmalade
Beech-Nut Grape Fruit Marmalade
Beech-Nut Cherry Preserve
Beech-Nut Mints, Cloves and Wintergreens

ASK YOUR DEALER

Beech-Nut Packing Company
Canajoharie, New York

"Bake your
Beech-Nut
Bacon"



Eaten on
Bread, Crackers
or Toast—Fine
on Saltnes



and captured 100 prisoners, two machine guns and one cannon.

The enemy attack on the Rumanian troops in the Alt district, in the region of Tchest, Serbanesht and Bresseli was unsuccessful. The attack was repelled by our fire.

In the valley of the River Jiu the Rumanians, under the pressure of superior forces, still continue to retire to the southward.

Danube front: The situation is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—An official communique states that on the Carso on Saturday the Austrians attacked Hill 126, north of Mt. Volkovnjak, in force and occupied one trench, being repulsed elsewhere. The Italians took prisoners. The Italian troops effectively cooperated in the capture of Monastir between the Tchernia plain and Lake Prespa, advancing on the eastern slopes of Baba Mountains and taking 200 prisoners.

QUINCY VALUATION BOOKS INSPECTED BY J. J. O'HARA

QUINCY, Mass.—John J. O'Hara, last year's chairman of the Board of Assessors and a former tax collector, succeeded today in securing the valuation books for 1916 after a conference at City Hall with the city solicitor, Edward C. Bumpus. Mr. O'Hara arrived at the assessors' office simultaneously with John J. Higgins, former district attorney for Middlesex

County, who was representing, he said, certain people of Quincy who believe their property has been assessed far beyond its value.

At the office of the assessor Mr. O'Hara renewed his demands for the valuation books and Mr. Higgins asked for the abatement books. John Swithin, principal assessor, told them that they could not have them although they quoted section 39 of the city charter which reads: "Every board and every officer named not a member of a board shall keep a record of all office transactions and such records shall be open to the public."

Mr. Swithin went into the office of the city solicitor and after a short time came out with Mr. Bumpus who invited the two attorneys into his office. Mr. Swithin and another assessor, John S. Ross, also attended the conference. Later the city solicitor told the attorneys they could have the valuation books but that it would probably take until tomorrow to look into the matter of abatement books and he would then notify Mr. Higgins.

Mr. O'Hara left the office after looking over the 1916 valuation books. He said that he probably would return in the afternoon. As he was leaving the office Mr. Ross said that in using the books so long he was abusing his privilege but Mr. O'Hara declared that he was within his rights and had only had the books 1½ hours one day and one hour another.

ELEVATED PETITION DENIED

After a hearing yesterday the Brookline Board of Selectmen gave the Boston Elevated Railway Company leave to withdraw its petition for a permit to lay tracks on Strathmore Road.

SUITABLE GIFTS Parker Safety-Sealed Fountain Pens

For Christmas—what better gift than a Parker Safety-Sealed fountain pen of highest development and exclusive safety features.

No. 14—See description below.

No. 16—See description below.

No. 20—There is no gift more appropriate or personal for your friends, relatives or yourself, a Parker Safety-Sealed fountain pen of highest development and exclusive safety features.

No. 21½—See description below.

No. 22—See description below.

No. 23½—See description below.

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PARKER PEN CO., 20 Hill Street, Providence, R.I.

H. V. Retail Store, Worcester, Mass.

Free Illustrated Pen—No. 14—See description below.

Free Illustrated Pen—No. 20—See description below.

Free Illustrated Pen—No. 21½—See description below.

Free Illustrated Pen—No. 22—See description below.

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PRIMARIES ARE BEING HELD IN SEVERAL CITIES

Lynn and Chelsea Among Massachusetts Municipalities Selecting Candidates for Mayor and Other Offices

Several cities of Massachusetts are today holding their annual primaries to place in nomination candidates for municipal offices, who will be voted for at the municipal elections two or three weeks later.

In Lynn, Mayor George H. Newhall is opposed for a third term nomination by five other candidates. Of the six contestants, the two receiving the highest and next highest number of votes, respectively, cast at the primary today will be the candidates for Mayor at the city election in December.

Finance Commissioner Roy F. Berggren, Street Commissioner John B. Graham and S. Walter McDonough of the school committee have opponents for renomination.

The candidates in the order in which their names will appear on the ballot are:

For Mayor—Joseph E. Dozier, Henry P. Dunn, George H. Newhall, George N. Nichols, Eben W. Sears, Jr., James Window.

For Finance Commissioner—Roy F. Berggren, Thomas Needham, Robert E. Ramsdell, John R. Wallace.

For Street Commissioner—Albert C. Doak, John B. Graham, Edward F. McCormack, David J. Sheehan.

For School Committee—Mial W. Chase, S. Walter McDonough, Bessie H. Henry.

Chelsea has four candidates for Mayor, and, as in Lynn, the two leaders in today's balloting will be the mayoral candidates election day. They are former Mayor Edward E. Willard, Chairman George W. Ford of the Board of Assessors and former Representative Maurice Caro and Melvin B. Breath.

There has been keen interest in the mayoralty campaign, although there are the usual large number of candidates for the other city offices. Mr. Willard stated at a rally last night that if elected he would remove Chief of Police James F. White.

Revere voters will nominate candidates for mayor and for members of the municipal council. The leading contest is for the Republican mayoral nomination between Alfred S. Hall, president of the City Council, and Walter T. White, formerly chairman of the Board of Selectmen. On the Democratic side James P. Dolan is unopposed for the nomination for mayor. There are contests in each ward for nomination for the Council.

The Republican caucus in Chicopee last night resulted in the nomination of James E. Higgins for Mayor over Rogette D. Earle by a majority of 107. The contests for the three aldermen-at-large resulted in the choice of Clifford Lord, Frederick H. Gross and Joseph Dugre.

Elmore R. Taylor won the nomination for ward alderman in Ward 3, Frank C. Flint won in Ward 4 and Edward Singleton in Ward 2.

The following ward aldermen were nominated without opposition: Ward 1, Cornelius O'Brien; Ward 3, C. G. Chapin; Ward 6, Oliver Forcier; Ward 7, O'Neill Derooy. A Leonard Beers was unopposed for member of the school committee-at-large. Dr. Omer J. Guimond was unopposed for the nomination from Ward 3 and N. P. Ames Carter for Ward 4.

James C. Buckley for city clerk and Louis M. Dufault for city treasurer were not opposed.

The Republican city committee of North Adams made up the Republican slate last night.

Two names will appear on the ballot for the nomination for Mayor, those of Dr. Wallace E. Brown, formerly Mayor, and Walter R. Roberts, who never has been identified in politics.

The remainder of the ticket follows: Councilmen, John A. Bond, Alex W. Fulton, Homer F. Marshall, Harry Jacobs, Richard Owen, E. H. Fowler, James T. Hunter, Albert G. Nichols, Fred A. Windover, Albert Franchere; assessor, Edward N. Smith; School Committee, Charles L. Frink, Arthur N. Daniels, Frank A. Bond; trustee of the Public Library, Annie B. Jackson.

Nomination papers have put into circulation in Northampton for Mayor W. H. Felker, who was recently defeated for the Republican renomination by Alderman A. J. Morse, as an independent candidate for Mayor. It was not certain early today that Mayor Felker would accept an independent candidacy since it would lead to a split in the Republican vote. The Democratic candidate, who would probably profit greatly from a divided Republican party, is Harry E. Bicknell.

SUFFRAGE PROPAGANDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Women in Holland are now carrying on an intensified suffrage propaganda, states the Common Cause. The Dutch Parliament has met for the autumn session to consider a great problem—nothing less than the recasting of the Constitution, and whether electoral reforms shall include the enfranchisement of Dutchwomen. Outside the Parliament House women are picketed with suffrage notices that are changed every day. Inside the House, women attend in the public gallery, and when any speech is made against women's suffrage, they swiftly note the arguments and send in notes of facts in reply for the use of their friends and champions.

NORMAL SCHOOL COURSE COUNTS IN HARVARD DEGREE

Superintendent Dyer Announces Agreement Made With Faculty of University

Students taking the course in English literature at the Boston Normal School may have it accepted as a half course for advanced standing toward the degree of associate in arts at Harvard and Radcliffe colleges, it was announced by Supt. Franklin B. Dyer at a meeting of the Boston Normal Committee yesterday afternoon. Dr. Dyer stated that the course had been approved by Prof. W. A. Neilson of Harvard and Prof. C. N. Greenough of Harvard to that end. Each was awarded \$25 for his services in supervising the course.

A vacancy occurring in the mastership of the Samuel Adams district in East Boston, a redistricting of that section of the city was authorized at a saving of \$4000 per year. By means of it the Blackinton district will be consolidated with the John Cheverus to which it is contiguous. Attendance in these two districts amounts to but 804 and 673 respectively, while attendance in every other district in East Boston is between 1141 and 2611. The combined attendance in the new district, which will be known as the John Cheverus, will be 1482. The present master of the John Cheverus, Frederick L. Owen, will remain in charge. Paul V. Donovan, master of the Blackinton district, was ordered transferred to the Samuel Adams.

The superintendent reported that the total number of pupils belonging in the Boston public day schools exclusive of the continuation school on Oct. 31, 1916, was 107,063, which is 6018 fewer pupils than were enrolled in the schools on Oct. 31, 1915. There is an increase of 18 pupils at the Normal School. The Latin and day high schools show a decrease of 33 pupils; the day elementary schools a decrease of 390; kindergarten, a decrease of 1953, and special schools a decrease of 60.

The reduction in the membership in the upper grades and the high and Latin schools, the superintendent reported, is due to business conditions. This is revealed, he said, by the great increase in the number of working certificates issued since last May. Large numbers of pupils have left the high schools and upper grades to enter employment, more than the usual number of these children being between 14 and 16 years of age. The children under 16 years of age who have left the regular day schools are not entirely lost to the schools. They are in the part-time continuation school, where the enrollment is 1438 greater than a year ago. On Oct. 31, 1916, it was 4875, against 3437 for Oct. 31, 1915.

It was ordered that the school attendance laws, requiring the attendance at school of all children of compulsory school age unless there is a valid excuse for absence, be enforced. Announcement was made that Hyman Manevitch of the English High School, Abram Belt of the East Boston High School and Joseph Rublin of the Wendell Phillips School have been elected judges to the Newsboys Trial Board and that Peter Chicarello has been appointed clerk.

SENTENCE OF TWO MONTHS FOR AUTOIST

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—People who attempt to drive automobiles while under the influence of liquor should be dealt with severely, Judge Kenefick of the Palmer District Court said yesterday, when sentencing Fred L. Merritt of this city to 60 days in the House of Correction for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and in such a way as to endanger the safety of the public. Judge Kenefick further said he believes the time has come when jail sentences must be imposed as a means for protecting the public. Merritt appealed from both charges and furnished \$200 bail in each case.

John H. Buntin of North Adams who was convicted of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor in the Superior Court here on Sept. 18, and fined \$50 has been notified that his "rights" to operate an automobile in this State have been taken away by the Massachusetts Highway Commission.

LOSS REPORTED OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK

HALIFAX, N. S.—Announcement is made here that the Furness Line steamer Rappahannock has been sunk by Germans. No word has been heard of Captain Garrett and his crew of 40 men. The Rappahannock sailed from this port for Liverpool Oct. 19 and for 10 days has been posted as missing. News of the loss came in a cable message from London, which received information by wireless from Berlin. The Rappahannock had been engaged in the service between this port and Liverpool since 1907. She registered 3884 tons net, and carried a valuable cargo.

LABOR INDORSES BOY SCOUTS

Exonerating the boy scout movement and its local officers from charges of antagonism toward organized labor the special committee of the State branch, A. F. of L., appointed to investigate alleged statement of President Charles Jackson of the Greater Boston Boy Scouts, has made its report. "We find," reads the report, "that the leaders of the boy scout movement of this vicinity are men of sterling character and have the welfare of the boys' future at heart. They have invited representatives of the trade union movement to take an active part in helping them to make better men and citizens of the boys."

MOVEMENT FOR FOOD EMBARGO GROWS IN FAVOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is noted here that a movement in favor of a food embargo is growing throughout the industrial districts of the country. The President has given no expression of opinion on the subject and it is considered doubtful whether he will mention it in his message to Congress, on which he is at work.

The demand for an embargo is based entirely on the high cost of foodstuffs and, apparently, is strongest in the manufacturing sections. It is the opinion of many members of Congress now in Washington that the embargo question cannot fall to come up during this session in some form. They feel that members from the large industrial districts will be forced by their constituents to introduce measures along that line either in the form of bills or resolutions.

A petition has been sent in by Mayor Curley of Boston on the subject and the Mayor of Pittsburgh, it is learned, is planning to cooperate with civic organizations in his city to get legislation at this session.

The agricultural interests, it is understood, are a unit in opposition to such legislation or to any movement that will have a tendency to reduce the prices they are receiving for their products. Furthermore, it is indicated that the situation, if it develops, may be complicated by the South, and that section may urge an embargo on cotton.

BROTHERHOOD CHIEFS ADDRESS FEDERATION MEN

(Continued from page one)

may be attempted. "The plan has failed in Canada and is now being altered," he said.

"Has Congress the right," he demanded, "to pass a law that will say to any man outside of the penitentiaries that he shall work whether he wishes to or not? I don't believe Congress ever will pass a compulsory arbitration law."

Labor to Defend Law

Will Aid Government in Suits by Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a conference with President Wilson yesterday, the heads of the railroad brotherhoods, determined that the Adamson law shall not be broken down, declared their purpose to aid the Government in every way in fighting the injunction suits against the enforcement of the law.

Further plans were made also for the perfection of a working agreement with the Federation of Labor. Assistant Attorney-Generals Todd and Underwood left last night to appear in the Federal Court in Kansas City on Thursday to oppose the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe suits against the Adamson law. It is probable also that the four brotherhood chiefs will be there.

All the railroads which are attacking the constitutionality of the Eight-Hour Law, it was learned at the Department of Justice today, are doing so on the same grounds, namely, that the law is really an attempt to legislate for higher pay to the railroad employees involved and that wage fixing is not within the scope of the powers of Congress; that the railroads are deprived by the law of freedom of contract in important particulars; that it consists of confiscation of property without due process and that it imposes cruel and unusual penalty.

The reason that there are so many of the bills brought by the railroads is that an injunction is sought restraining the United States attorney each district, and the heads of the four brotherhoods in each jurisdiction, from enforcing the law and a separate case is brought in each district. The first case, which will be heard Thursday in the District Court in Kansas City, is that of suits brought by the Union Pacific and Santa Fe roads.

The usual procedure will be, if the District Court grants a temporary injunction on the first hearing, for the Government to prepare its arguments for a hearing within 20 days on the question of making the injunction permanent. If the District Court makes the injunction permanent, the appeals will then be taken by the Government through the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court.

If the District or Circuit Court denies the roads their prayer for a temporary or permanent injunction, the roads can appeal to the Supreme Court and undoubtedly will do so. Unless special arrangement is made for expediting the appeals and sending a case on appeal directly to the Supreme Court, it would ordinarily be months before a decision would be reached. There is no present indication that this will be done.

A point which the future will decide, if the law is sustained, is as to what constitutes a single violation for which the law prescribes a penalty of \$100, a question somewhat analogous to that under which Judge Landis ruled that each car, upon which the Standard Oil Company had received a rebate, constituted a violation and imposed a total fine of about \$29,000,000, a ruling which was not later sustained.

In regard to the Eight-Hour Law, the issue to be settled is whether each employee, in the case of whom the provisions of the law are not carried out, constitutes a violation, and whether it is a separate violation for each day during which that employee does not work within the provisions of the law. It is not expected that that point will be cleared up until some road is prosecuted for violation and a court ruling made upon this point.

BOSTON METHODS OF BUYING COAL ARE INVESTIGATED

Finance Board Also Inquires Into Proposal to Make Transfers in the Budget

Investigation of Boston's method of buying its stock of coal, which James J. Storrow termed "improvident," and inquiry into the merits of proposed transfers in the budget for payments in the street cleaning and street oiling service and in the paving division, as well as being made today by the Boston Finance Commission at the behest of the City Council.

Councilman Storrow yesterday afternoon, proposed these investigations when long lists of transferred sums were read in executive committee for approval by the council. The councilman said it would be better for the council to wait a week and know what it was doing when it approved transfers of sums of money from one appropriation to another in departments for which the budget had well provided.

Councilman Storrow also asserted that the contract guarantee for the wood-block paving in Washington Street between Milk and Essex streets elapsed this week. He wanted to know if the city was going to allow that guaranty to expire and the city lose all legal possibility of securing recompense. Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, told Mr. Storrow that the law department of the city was bringing suit this week in New York City under the terms of the original contract made 10 years ago. This will act as a stay and prevent the city's losing its rights until the courts shall have decided the liability for the condition of Washington Street paving.

The council voted yesterday to ask the Elevated Railway Company to remove its surface cars from Washington Street between Essex and Franklin from Monday, Dec. 4, until Saturday, Jan. 13, inclusive. Matthew C. Brush, president of the Elevated, assured the council that his company would cooperate freely with the city in making the conditions in Washington Street as nearly ideal as possible and that the cars would be removed for the time specified.

The cars will not run in Washington Street from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. from Dec. 4 till Jan. 13, by way of experiment. The closing of Washington Street to horse-drawn vehicles and automobiles during this period is also being considered today. It is planned to have all surface trolley cars run via Postoffice Square or to give transfers through the tunnel. It is possible that the Cambridge subway will be in operation from Washington Street to the South Station on Dec. 4. The street commissioners will hold another hearing tomorrow to consider removal of all vehicles from Washington Street for the time.

In a report on the present stage of completion of the city street paving contracted for this year to be done Nov. 15, the Finance Commission yesterday told the council that "carelessness and inefficiency" on the part of the Department of Public Works has delayed \$800,000 worth of work this year. The Finance Commission says that the firms doing the paving work are not responsible, city officials being held as accountable.

The finance commission said that three paving contracts totaling \$483,157.33 cannot be completed this year. Two of these contracts are held by the Central Construction Company. The third is that of Bernard E. Grant for laying 68,110 square yards of granite and wood block in 19 streets at an estimated cost of \$362,364.70. This contract was to have been completed Nov. 15 but more than 12 per cent is finished to date, according to the finance commission.

Hearing for the South Boston residents on the proposed change in grade, track widening and closing of West First Street to traffic is to be held tonight at 7:45 in the old aldermanic chamber, City Hall.

The civil service commission yesterday approved the appointment of Fred J. Kneeland as superintendent of public buildings, vice Richard A. Lynch resigned. The salary is \$3600 a year. Mr. Kneeland qualifies for his position today. It has been occupied temporarily by Joseph P. Lomasney, chairman of the schoolhouse commission.

HOTEL EXPOSITION HELD IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thousands of hotel men and many visitors are attending the National Congress of the American Hotel Association and the National Hotel Men's Exposition which opened in Grand Central Palace yesterday. Special trains were run from several points, including San Francisco, New Orleans and the Florida coast, and New England.

All exhibition space has been allotted and the public will have an opportunity to view at close range all the machinery of a modern hotel. A model of the new Commonwealth Hotel in this city, which is to be, it is said, the largest in the world, will be displayed. Business sessions are being held daily.

ZULOAGA EXHIBITION

The Copley Society wishes to announce that the Zuloaga exhibition at Copley Hall will be closed on Wednesday afternoon between the hours of 1 and 5, on account of the MacDowell concert. The exhibition will open again as usual at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning. It has been decided to extend the exhibition for two days. It will close to the public on Saturday, Nov. 25, at 6 p. m.



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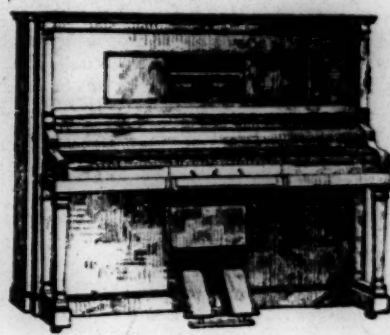
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BOSTON CITY CLUB ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of the Boston City Club last night it was reported that there are now 7000 members in the club and 400 men are on the waiting list. President James J. Storrow presided and reports also were made by the board of governors, the entertainment committee, the art and library committee, the bulletin committee, the treasurer and the forum committee. The board of governors was authorized to levy an assessment of \$5 a year on each member for a term of four years beginning Jan. 1, 1917. Votes authorizing the application of these assessments to the redemption of mortgage indebtedness of the club or the redemption of debenture bonds were passed.

The following were elected to the board of governors for a term of three years: Winfield S. Quinby, John H. Fahey, Robert Luce, George H. Ellis, Frank V. Thompson, Charles H. Thurber, Edward J. Frost and Henry L. Harriman. The nominating committee for 1917 will be composed of Frederic H. Fay, Robert H. Gardner Jr., chairman of the schoolhouse commission.

The new board of governors will meet next Tuesday and elect a president, first vice-president, second vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer.

COLONEL LOGAN FOR CONSTABULARY

Col. Edward L. Logan was the first speaker at the session of the special commission to consider the subject of a state constabulary to relieve the militia from strike duty. He said he had talked with officers from states where they have such a system and they give it their hearty indorsement. He knew that he represented a large majority of the National Guard of Massachusetts in saying that they were opposed to being assigned for strike duty.

All of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration came up by invitation of the commission. Chairman Willard Howland said that the militia is an efficient arm for the preservation of law and order. He regretted that there were forces which made it seem antagonistic to labor. The remedy lies in larger views by both sides. He would leave the law as it is substantially, but would give one municipality authority to call upon another for aid in keeping order.

REFINERIES HERE TO BE KEPT BUSY

Boston sugar refineries will have the first Louisiana cane sugar to refine in more than two years when the cargo of 4200 gross tons is discharged from the Porto Rican and New York steamer Mariana which arrived here from New Orleans last night. Another steamer, the Corozal, with 30,000 bags of raw sugar sailed for Boston last night from New Orleans, and sailings will be continued until the total amount of about 27,000 tons is brought to northern refineries.

The American Sugar Refining Company in a statement says "that many months ago a possible scarcity in the world supply of raw sugar, particularly of sugars from Cuba which are very closely held and of which there is but a very small quantity remaining unsold, caused the company to make arrangements to move many thousands of tons of Louisiana raw sugars by vessel from New Orleans to Boston where it will be refined and distributed to New England trade."

MOSES BOGUSLAWSKI GIVES PIANO RECITAL

Moses Boguslawski, Pianist—Recital in Steinert Hall, afternoon of Nov. 20. The program: Organ prelude and fugue, Bach-Busoni; variations on a theme by Paganini, books one and two; "Annee de pelerinage, Suisse," Liszt.

It is a question just when a youthful pianist should begin calling the public out to hear him. Certainly he must not wait until he is a great interpreter, for interpretation is learned only by appearance before audiences, being a process of give and take, never to be acquired in the studio. But perhaps it may be laid down that no artist ought to give recitals until he has perfected his technique. And Mr. Boguslawski shows in his playing a technique that is still rather raw. He is facile, there is no denying that. And yet he is sometimes facile in the way of those who do not do all they seem to be doing. He leaves blank places in his execution of rapid passages, such as occur again and again in the Brahms variations, to mention one piece.

The choice of the whole album of Liszt's "Swiss Pilgrimage" as a program number was unusual. It would also have been praiseworthy, if the performer could have made the pieces completely interesting. But he would have had a considerable task of that, even with the best of techniques. A very competent study was his playing of the Bach-Busoni piece, in which the piano was impressively, nor not unpleasantly, given the sonority of an organ.

YALE REORGANIZATION PLAN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Reorganization of the Yale graduate school was approved at a meeting of the Yale corporation. The faculty of 80 will be divided into three divisions, each to have jurisdiction over matters relating to courses of study; an executive board of eight will perform the administrative functions and determine admission requirements. The new plan goes into effect at once.



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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MISS KINGSTON
IN REPERTORY
IN NEW YORKSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

Miss Gertrude Kingston and her company augmented by the Neighborhood Players in "The Inca of Peru," a play by a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, "The Queen's Enemies," by Lord Dunsany; and "Great Catherine," by Bernard Shaw; at the Neighborhood Playhouse, New York City, evening of Nov. 14, 1916. The casts:

"THE INCA OF PERU." A Royal Princess, Nell Compton-Mackenzie; Prince Zophophanes, Gertrude Kingston; The Inca, Walter Ringham; The Archdeacon, David Kimball; The Hotel Manager, Henry Edwards; The Waiter, Colin Campbell.

"THE QUEEN'S ENEMIES." The Queen, Alice Lewisohn; Prince Zophophanes, Gertrude Kingston; Prince Rhadamandanes, Leslie Austen; Priest of Horus, Hubert Osborne; King of the Four Countries, C. Haviland Chappell.

"GREAT CATHERINE." Catherine II, Gertrude Kingston; Claire, Nell Compton-Mackenzie; Princess Dashkoff, Louise Coleman; Varinka, Doris Sawyer; Patomkin, Walter Ringham; Captain Edastaton, Leslie Austen; Sergeant, Colin Campbell; Naryshkin, David Kimball.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prominent among the intellectual players of London is Miss Gertrude Kingston, whose Little Theater prior to the war was noted for its finished productions of plays which matter, including Laurence Housman's "Lysistrata" and Shaw's "Great Catherine." Miss Kingston is a woman of letters and an actress of distinction and experience, and her engagement by the Neighborhood Players of New York is creditable to her judgment.

"The Inca of Peru" is of more than dubious taste and artistic value. It bears the stamp of Shaw writ large. The phrase he selects to hide his identity serves no more to mystify than did the asterisks which denoted the authorship of "Fanny's First Play" on the occasion of its first production. The Inca is the Kaiser, mustaches and all, and while he attempts to justify himself, at any rate to disavow personal responsibility for the war, and to prove that he was irresistibly urged from without, he is made to utter many Shavian reflections upon the royal office and some scathing remarks about members of his own family and royal folk in general. The people are to blame for the war, the Inca says, for he is one alone and they are millions, who need not fight if they do not like, but they do like, and so on. This special pleading strikes one as rather shallow and silly, especially when the actor makes his mistakes mechanically move up and down in the pantomimic manner. The man who plays the Inca is not thoroughly suited to the part. Miss Kingston as the maid who impersonates her royal mistress in the interview with the Inca acts with ease and humor.

"Great Catherine" is often lacking in taste, but Shaw is a law unto himself and we must take him as he is and be thankful for one who can write dialogue bristling with points and overflowing with pungent humor, as well as invent droll and striking situations. There is a distinctly Rabelaisian element in "Great Catherine" which the actors do nothing to mitigate. Nothing delights this author more than to depict the ordinary, unimaginative, but honest and respectable Englishman in embarrassing situations, and in "Great Catherine" we have a young British officer in Russia who happens to catch the fancy of Empress Catherine. So we see him carried into the royal lady's chamber by a huge Russian, and when he resists and flees her blandishments he is recaptured, trussed up like a fowl, and flung at the Empress' feet, with which she tickles him into something like submission. The farce is splendidly acted, especially by Miss Kingston, who rarely misses the touch of queenliness amidst Catherine's vagaries, while the comic side of the character and the thick accent are admirably simulated. Walter Ringham manages to be droll without being disgusting as the bibulous Patomkin, better known to readers of Russian history as Potemkin; and Leslie Austen never quite loses his manliness or dignity as Captain Edastaton despite his gross mistreatment. The production denotes artistic appreciation and historic research, the stage settings being vividly and accurately Russian. The third piece is Lord Dunsany's "The Queen's Enemies," a playlet which never quite gets past the footlights. A feminine but ruthless little Queen manages to get together her principal enemies as guests at a banquet in an underground temple on the banks of the Nile, pleading her desire for friendship and her feminine weakness. And when they have all been beguiled into believing her, she causes the waters of the Nile to be turned into the chamber from which she has just escaped. Miss Alice Lewisohn plays the Queen with feline charm, and the other characters declaim sonorous but empty lines and assume the poses of the frescoes of ancient Egypt. The entire program supplies an uniquely interesting and intelligently entertaining evening.

LONDON NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England, Nov. 2.—Miss Gladys Cooper makes the interesting announcement that she is going into theatrical management. Mr. Frank Curzon is to be her partner, and the theater where they will jointly present plays will be the Playhouse. The partnership will begin when the run of "The Misleading Lady" comes to an

end, and is to be a partnership extending over some years, with joint control, joint agreement in the choosing of plays, joint responsibility, and a free exchange of opinion on all business matters. The first production under the new management will be a comedy by Mr. Cyril Harcourt, called "Wanted, a Husband." Miss Marie Tempest is now appearing in the play in America, where it is called "A Lady's Name." Later on will be presented a play by a new author, Miss Laura Wilding, entitled "Priscilla and the Profligate."

As already announced, whenever a piece is wanted to follow "The Old Country," Messrs. Frank Curzon and Gerald du Maurier will present a new play called "London Pride" by Mr. A. Niel Lyons and Miss Gladys Unger. There are four acts and eight scenes. Six are laid in the East End of London, and two are at the fighting front in France. The story deals with life in the coster world, as it was and is affected by the war. Mr. du Maurier, Mr. Alfred Bishop, Miss Mabel Russell, and Miss Ada King will be in the cast. The subtitle of the play is "A Film Without a Flicker" and as at first announced, it may be described as a war revue.

Mr. Frederick Harrison has chosen Wednesday, Nov. 15, for the production at the Haymarket of Mr. L. Housman and Captain Candeman's three-act comedy "The Widow's Might." In the cast are Miss Ellis Jeffreys, Miss Marie Hemingway, Miss Athene Seyler, Miss Nancy Price, Mr. Paul Arthur, Mr. Rupert Stutfield, Mr. Gordon Ash, and Mr. Henry Daniell. Mr. Lyell Swete will "produce."

Saturday, Dec. 2, is the date Mr. Seymour Hicks has fixed for his revival of "Bluebell in Fairyland" at the Princess Theater. The cast will include Miss Ellaline Terriss, Miss Mollie Lowell, Mr. Jonny Danvers, Mr. Fred Parren and Mr. Seymour Hicks. At the first performance 3000 children of soldiers will be the guests of the management.

Messrs. Stedman have arranged with Mr. H. B. Irving to present "Alice in Wonderland" for a five weeks' season of matinees at the Savoy. This will not in any way interfere with the run of "The Professor's Love Story," which will continue to fill the evening bill.

Mr. H. Bernhardt hopes to revive "Pinky and the Fairies" at a West End theater this Christmas.

The production of the new Palace revue "Vanity Fair" is now announced for Nov. 4. Mr. Butt, having got over the difficulty of the redecorating and refurbishing under the shortage of labor, was next confronted with the further trouble of Mr. du Calin, Mr. Jack Morrison, and Mr. Harry Welchman having to join the colors, when they were engaged in materially altering the book.

Mr. Robert Courtneidge will, by arrangement with the Edwards Estate, present the new "Drake" play at Daly's for a short season starting on Dec. 23. If successful, "Drake" will be transferred in February to another theater, to allow for the production of a new play with the tentative title of "The New Governor."

BERKELEY, CAL., HAS
CHILDREN'S THEATERSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—The Children's theater, which was recently established in this city, was so successful in its initial production that it is expected that it will become an endowed and permanent institution. Mrs. John Howell is the artistic director. The opening performance comprised the fairy scenes from "A Midsummer Night's Dream." As for the present Mrs. Howell intends to confine the efforts of the children principally to Shakespeare.

In explaining the aims of the theater to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mrs. Howell said: "In the Children's theater we try to eliminate the undesirable elements that usually accompany children's dramatic productions. The whole impulse is of the group, not of the individual. Accordingly, the names of the children in the casts are withheld. No flowers are sent to those who appear. No reception is held after the performances. The children put off their costumes, put on their street attire and depart with as little fuss as though they were returning home from school—as in fact they are."

LITTLE THEATER IN
DETROIT FINISHEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Little Theater of the Society of Arts and Crafts has been completed at 25 Watson Street. Four one-act plays comprise the opening bill: "The Tents of the Arabs" by Lord Dunsany; "Sham" by Frank G. Tompkins; "The Bank Account" by H. F. Brock; "The Wonder Hat" by Kenneth Sawyer Goodman. Sam Hume is in general direction of the production. All the roles are acted by Detroit amateurs. The auditorium seats about 350. The stage is much larger than those usually found in little theaters, and is capable of accommodating any production of reasonable size. The stage equipment, lighting and permanent setting have been planned by Sam Hume, and installed under his direction. The permanent setting, consisting of an arrangement of pylons and draperies, is designed to act as a background for concerts, recitals, and certain types of plays.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A new melodrama by Bayard Veiller entitled "The Thirteenth Chair," was presented at the Forty-eighth Street Theater Monday night and the Théâtre Français produced "Notre Jeunesse," a Comédie Française success by Alfred Capus. On Saturday night Sam Sothern, last seen in "A Pair of Silk Stockings," comes to the Princess in "Such Is Life," a comedy by Harold Owen.

"Flora Bella" next Monday will move from the Casino to the Forty-fourth Street to make room for Anna Field and "Follow Me," Cyril Maude is beginning his last two weeks at the Empire in "The Baskin." On Dec. 4 Mme. Bernhardt will begin a three weeks' repertoire engagement there, presenting four plays each performance. "Backfire" is in its last week at the Lyceum, where Oliver Morosco will present "Mile-a-Minute Kendall" next week.

"Object—Matrimony" ran at the Forty-eighth Street Theater for 30 performances. "The Flame" at the Forty-fourth Street, after 90 performances, is beginning its final fortnight; so is "His Majesty, Bunker Bean," at the Astor, after 63. "Turn to the Right," "Cheating Cheaters," "The Big Show" at the Hippodrome and "Seven Chances" have passed the century mark in number of performances.

Raymond Hitchcock and "Betty" will give place at the Globe Nov. 27 to Laurette Taylor, who will present "The Harp of Life," one of three plays by her husband, J. Hartley Manners; later she will be seen in "The Woeful of Eve" and "Happiness." Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Theater begins its series of matinees at the Thirtieth Street Theater next Monday. Galsworthy's "The Fugitive" is to be seen in New York about the first of the year. Also a new musical comedy by Hauerbach and Friml, entitled "You're in Love," presented by Arthur Hammerstein. Announcement of Grace George's stock company plans for the Playhouse is expected shortly.

Two series of children's matinees are announced for the Christmas holidays. Alice Minnie Herts Heniger, Katherine Lord and Jacob Heniger will present, at the Coban and Harris Theater, "Editha's Burglar," dramatized from Frances Hodgson Burnett's story; "The Traveling Man," a miracle play by Lady Gregory, and a new Christmas play by Mary Austin, author of "The Arrow Maker." Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, and Saturday mornings, beginning Dec. 26. The company will include Mary Shaw, Marilyn Miller will be the leading player in Children's matinees at the Winter Garden.

"Turn to the Right" will be the first of the series of travesties put on in "The Century Girl." Maud Allan and her orchestra start a vaudeville tour at the Palace next week. Yale University Dramatic Association will present "Ours," by Tom Robertson, at the Waldorf Jan. 2 and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Jan. 3. Henry E. Dixey's place as Long John Silver in "Treasure Island" at the Punch and Judy has been taken by Tim Murphy. William Faversham hopes to have his own theater in New York within a year and a permanent company for run productions, not repertory. Edmund Breese, at the head of his own producing corporation, has appeared on the road in Carlyle Moore's "Scapegoats."

"Bushido," at the Comedy Theater, is one of the best things the Washington Square Players have done. Michio Ito, a Japanese professional, no doubt did much toward welding the players into the semblance of a company able to depict this slice of a Japanese tragedy adequately. But Mr. Ito had the proper material with which to work. These players are gaining constantly in flexibility. They are able to journey with ease from the American Middle West to Japan and the Seine, not omitting a sympathetic stop in Washington Square, New York City (a little world in itself) all in the space of a single evening. Their scene painters, of course, do much to establish all this varying atmosphere; but the players themselves are, fortunately, able to get within the feeling of the thing they are playing. Apparently they are a studious lot, seriously giving of their best in each bill. And that best is growing better.

The program for the American Drama matinee to be produced by Arthur Hopkins and Robert Edmund Jones before the American Drama committee of the Drama League includes acts from American dramas from 1787 onward, illustrating the history of playwrighting and production in the United States in plays on native historical and social themes.

The program is in three acts and two interludes. The first act includes a scene from Royall Tyler's "The Contrast"; a scene from William Dunlap's "Andre"; and an act of Mrs. Mowatt's "Fashion," the play which Edgar Allan Poe, then dramatic critic of the Broadway Journal, visited 40 times to be sure that it was really a good play. The second act begins in the frontier West, with scenes from Frank Rurick's "Davy Crockett," Charles Hoyt's "Texas Steer" and Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah." The third act has a scene from James A. Herne's "Shore Acres" and an act of Clyde Fitch's "Girl With the Green Eyes." The interludes will present popular characters in American plays. Messrs. Hopkins and Jones are giving their services as their contribution to the Drama League's American Drama Year. William Seymour, for many years stage director with Charles Frohman and at the Boston Museum,

will assist in staging the scenes, which are to be acted by professionals. A part of the profits of each performance is to go to the Actor Fund. The league's historical American drama exhibition at the New York Public Library is being visited by about 500 persons daily.

A second public meeting of the Drama League announced for the afternoon of Nov. 28 at the Booth Theater will present an American Drama program. The speakers will include William H. Crane, Miss Marjorie Patterson, the Pierrot of "Pierrot the Prodigal"; Winchell Smith, author of "The Boomerang" and "Turn to the Right," and Montrose J. Moses.

"CAPTAIN KIDD, JR."
OPENS IN NEW YORKSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

"Captain Kidd, Jr.," farce-comedy by Mrs. Rida Johnson Young, presented by Cohen & Harris at the Coban & Harris Theater, New York City, Nov. 13, 1916. The cast: Andrew MacTavish, Ernest Stallard; An Expressman, Westcott B. Clarke; Mary MacTavish, Edith Talafiero; who understands, Otto Kruger; George Brent, Lincoln Plumer; Marion Fenton, Adele Rolland; William Carleton, Charles Brown; Lemuel Bush, Edward Snader; Zola, Zola; Samuel Dickens, Charles Dow Clark.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There may be a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, but somehow in plays nobody ever finds it. Off the stage, too, the pot is more or less elusive, as, for instance, Treasure Point, alongside the Georges River, down in Maine, has been all dug over, in its day, but the most interesting thing unearthed there so far have been the banks of clam shells cast away by the Indians.

This playwright may never have visited the Point, but she is thoroughly familiar with the adventurous imagination that sends folks to such places. At the climax of her amusing little play she has the whole cast hotly digging for doubloons. MacTavish & Co. have bought the treasure site on Cape Cod, using their last penny to do it; so that the surprise with which the company finds that the treasure box is empty of all save a note stating that digging in the open air is most remunerative, becomes something of a tragedy.

Hence half the last act is watery with tears. Jim Anderson, who bought the book containing the chart that sent them all hunting the pot of gold, takes the blame upon himself. "The & Co." of the MacTavish firm, little Mary, has been overwhelmed with financial wreck by the Jim who loved her. Old MacTavish himself is confronted with the most elemental of theatrical situations, the necessity of being evicted from a home that has grown very dear to him. But his little book shop is saved, and by a most interesting arrangement. The worthless farm is bid for by a man seeking a right of way through it. Mary's friends bid him up till \$25,000 is reached. That is a comfortable balance for any heroine to have when the final curtain falls. But her grandfather sees she has more even than that. Hunt for treasure all you like, says Old MacTavish, but the real treasure, you'll find, is love—only he says the last word three times, as it is always said in such speeches.

From the book shop to Cape Cod and back again the farce rollicks along merrily, every moment or two bobbing higher than the average where, presumably, Mr. Coban has injected a line or a bit of business. The characters are conventional, yet well drawn and graphically acted. The constable of Mr. Clark is excellent. Mr. Kruger makes Jim the personification of enthusiastic youth. This is acting of a rare sympathetic quality. Miss Talafiero meets the not exacting requirements of the little Mary role. The others play in key with the piece, which is an interesting addition to the current bills. Not especially remarkable in any particular sense, it is nevertheless well written, intelligently acted and adequately staged.

PHILADELPHIA DRAMA LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Drama League of Philadelphia is preparing for a prize play contest, in which it will offer \$100 for a long play and \$50 for a one-act sketch. Later on the authors of the winning plays will have their productions presented under the auspices of the league. Following out the idea of the national movement begun by the Drama League of America, the local league is also preparing a comprehensive propaganda headed by Dr. Arthur Hobson Quinn of the University of Pennsylvania.

Beginning Nov. 20 the Stage Society Players, a local organization, will begin a season of 20 weeks in the Little Theater. Seven performances will be given each week, six in the evening and a Saturday matinee. This is the same organization that occupied the Little Theater last season. One of the innovations for the season will be a small orchestra. The opening program is to consist of five one-act plays. These are "The Carrier Pigeon," by Eden Philpotts; "Philips," by Stanley Houghton; "The Weakest Link," by Beulah Marie Dix; and "At Night All Cats Are Gray," by Robert Garland.

AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—"Hip-Hip-Hooray." Hippodrome spectacle, 8. Colonial—"Silly," musical comedy, 8. Copley—"A Pair of Spectacles," 8:15. Keith's—"Vaudeville," 7:45. Majestic—"Step This Way," 8:10. Park Square—"The House of Glass," 8:15. Plymouth—"Very Good Eddie," 8:15. Tremont—"George Arliss in 'The Professor's Love Story,'" 8:15. Wilbur—"The Cinderella Man," 8:15. Matinees—Daly at Keith's, 1:45. Boston Opera House, 2: Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Majestic, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10.

AMERICAN DRAMA
WAYMARKS

"FASHION," 1845.

Pertinent to the observance of American Drama Year, by the Drama League of America and other organizations interested in the art of the theater, is a survey of the history of dramatic art in the United States as this history has been made by speech-making plays and by style-establishing producers. The present article considers Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, actress, and author of the first important native comedy of manners produced in the United States, "Fashion."

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt gained her surprising command of playwrighting skill in the way Barrie has recommended, by nightly attending the theater and learning from the behavior of the audience what is effective in a stage performance. Mrs. Mowatt had no stage experience when she wrote "Fashion," but a few months after its premiere she made a successful debut as Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," adopting the profession as a means of making money when her husband failed in business. She remained in America and England with success, and retiring just before her marriage to William F. Ritchie, "Fashion" remained her one successful play, though her "Armand, Child of the People" had a brief vogue.

Not since the first American comedy, "The Contrast" (1787), had there been so creditable an achievement in staging a picture of American society and manners. The author intended it as good natured satire of a parvenu class in New York. The characters are fairly well drawn, the situations are effective and often lifelike; and the dialogue, at least in comparison with other plays of the period, is excellent. The play was produced with brilliant success at the Park Theater, New York City, March 24, 1845, and had a record run for those times. This popularity was echoed by the reviews. Edgar Allan Poe, then critic of a New York Journal, admitted that the piece was effective, but rightly denied the right of the piece to be compared favorably with "The School for Scandal," a comparison many were making. The comedy was acted in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Richmond with great success, and won approval when staged in London in January, 1850, with E. L. Davenport as Trueman. Trueman was one of the standard old men roles of the day.

The characters of "Fashion" are Adam Trueman, a farmer, the best drawn personage of the play, and protagonist of the play's arbitrary thesis that country life is wholesome and city life is unwholesome; Jollimatre, a fortune hunting barber masquerading as a Count; Tiffany, a New York merchant; Mrs. Tiffany, his parvenu wife; Prudence, her sister; Seraphina, Tiffany's silly belle; Gertrude, her governess; Colonel Howard, suitor to Gertrude; Millinette, a pert French maid; Snobson, Tiffany's confidential clerk; T. Tennyson Twinkle, a modern poet; Augustus Fogg, a drawing room appendage; Zeke, a Negro servant.

The setting of the first act represents an ostentatiously luxurious drawing room in the house of Mrs. Tiffany. Millinette is discovered dusting the furniture as the curtain rises, and instructing the new man-servant, Zeke, in his duties.

Mrs. Tiffany enters, dressed in the most extravagant height of fashion. Seraphina, also extravagantly dressed, enters next. The first guest to arrive is Twinkle. He salutes Seraphina with an elegant couplet, and is flattered to discover that Mrs. Tiffany is reading some of his verses in a magazine. Next comes Augustus Fogg, the perpetually bored, followed by Count Jollimatre, the impostor. Then Adam Trueman enters, brushing past Zeke, and demanding to see the woman who is "not at home" in her own house.

Trueman laughs contemptuously at the Count and refuses to be abashed by Mrs. Tiffany's indignation. The act comes to an effective climax when Trueman threatens the Count with his stick, and the Count takes shelter behind Mrs. Tiffany. She calls for a glass of water. Millinette responds, and in passing the Count glances at him and gives a startled scream, a stroke which arouses strong suspense. There is a moment of confusion, and Seraphina has eloped with the Count. Millinette exposes the impostor and he admits his scheming when at the end he returns with Seraphina, which she forgot in her hurried departure. Trueman reveals himself as the father of Gertrude, routs Snobson by pointing out that he is liable to arrest as an accessory to Tiffany's note forging, and gives Tiffany the money to make good his forgeries on condition that he and his wife sell all their fashionable possessions and go to live simply in the country.

There is an effective scene of self-sacrifice when Gertrude, trying to save Seraphina by leading the Count on to self-exposure, is suspected by Howard of duplicity. Through the whole fifth act there is admirable suspense, for at the very beginning it is reported that Seraphina has eloped with the Count. Millinette exposes the impostor and he admits his scheming when at the end he returns with Seraphina, which she forgot in her hurried departure. Trueman reveals himself as the father of Gertrude, routs Snobson by pointing out that he is liable to arrest as an accessory to Tiffany's note forging, and gives Tiffany the money to make good his forgeries on condition that he and his wife sell all their fashionable possessions and go to live simply in the country.

PUPPET PLAYS IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The season of puppet plays at the Chicago Little Theater was recently opened with a double bill composed of "Little Red Riding Hood" and "The Frog Prince," dramatized by Hettie Louise Mick. Ellen van Volkenburg continues to direct.

LORD DUNSANY'S
PLAYS STAGED BY
STUART WALKERStuart Walker's Portmanteau Theater
Company in Lord Dunsany's "The Golden Doom" and "The Gods of the Mountains,"

and Hortense Flexner's "Voices," afternoon of Nov. 20; and Wilder's "The Birthday of the Infanta," Stuart Walker's "Nevertheless" and Lord Dunsany's "The Gods of the Mountains," evening of Nov. 20, at Jordan Hall, Boston, Mass., with the following players: Edgar Stehl, Lew Medbury, Ward Thornton, Agnes Rogers, Nancy Winston, Gregory Kelly, Charles McHugh, John Hodgins, McKay Morris, Willard Webster, Robert Cook, Frank J. Zimmerer, Judith Lowry, Edmond Crenshaw, Oltruda Tristankak, Stuart Walker, Florence Wollers.

Lord Dunsany's romantic art is doubly welcome in a theatrical era largely given over to realistic dramas and to sentimental plays which are neither realistic nor romantic, but a hybrid something in between. With an instinct for discovering his material in the primitive state of unalloyed, Lord Dunsany has gone to the sources of all story telling, myths. Upon these myths he exercises his Celtic fancy, discovering often an ironic angle facing civilization today as squarely as the angle of the more objective side of his theme faces the imaginary civilization which provides the usual background for his plays. He handles these myths in language of sonorous beauty, which calls for the best voice work an actor can bring to his task.

Lord Dunsany, though differing widely in temperament from Synge, has one point in common with the author of "The Well of the Saints," he can write symbolic plays that are literary as well asactable.

A strangely beautiful fantasy, rich in texture, is "The Gods of the Mountains," with its legend of the six beggars who, under the leadership of a seventh more cunning, masterful and insolent than they, claim to be the seven green jade gods come down from the hills of ancient Parma to dwell in the city. They carry off their hoax with a high hand, wringing the fat of the land from the superstitious people. But the reckoning comes. With a tread that seems to shake the earth one of the green jade gods comes in the throne room where the impostors alternately revel and receive homage, and transfixes them one by one in their seats, there as stone images to sit forever.

"The Golden Doom" has an ironic charm in its tale to prove that a hoop is as important to a child as a crown is to a monarch. A proud king who has neglected to pay homage to the stars finds a mysterious writing on his great iron gate. The prophets assure him that the words signify that the stars are angry. At first the king would make a human sacrifice, but he finally sacrifices that which is dearest to him, his pride; laying his crown and scepter on the ground before the great palace gate. The little boy who wrote the verses to placate the little girl who composed them, comes along, and sees the crown, thinks his prayer to the stars for a hoop has been answered, and carries off crown and scepter rejoicing. When they are discovered to be gone the king and his people rejoice that the stars are placated.

These dramatic prose poems conjure an effect of pure beauty akin to the appeal of music. Like program music with the explanatory leaflets kindly withheld, are these moral tales without implicit morals. The spectator and listener is permitted to state his own moral if so inclined.

The spectator of Lord Dunsany's plays, as produced by Mr. Walker, always has something to listen to as well as to see, King's English stily spoken and the echoing of every thought in terms of pictorial fantasy. Particularly memorable is the final tableau of "The Gods of the Mountains," with the seven beggars turned into stone images, like a sculptured frieze in the green glow beneath their seven leaf canopies, a green all the more intense, seemingly, because of the balancing flood of its complementary hue, red.

Over "Voices," with its dialogue between Joan of Arc and a peasant girl as to ways and means of ending the great war, and the ethics thereof, there could easily be differences of opinion as to acceptability; differences of another sort than would be argued over the fascinating pieces by Lord Dunsany. The acting may well be left out of consideration in the present instance, though special mention is due Messrs. Walker, Thornton and Stehl, in view of the dominating interest in the plays of a dramatic poet whom America is just discovering. More emphatically even than last year has Mr. Walker justified his program of restoring wonder to the theater.

The play of adolescent theme, Mr. Walker's "Nevertheless," and of Spanish scene, Wilder's "The Birthday of the Infanta," which introduced the evening bill, centered attention in the character of the Fantastic. The little work, unpacked by the strollers from a far corner of their portmanteau, is a picture sketched in the palace by Velasquez, with the royal child taking a subordinate place in the composition, and with the little jester put in the center. And it happens that the arranger, going the way of many before him who have attempted dramatic condensation, has drawn his central portrait with admirable mastery, but has failed to give vitality to the group as a whole. Writing a one-act play, he has performed also written a one-character play. He has given little more significance to his secondary roles than to his furniture and properties. Indeed, he has not given such liveliness of meaning to the title character, the Infanta, as he has to the mirror hanging in her balcony, wherein the poor country lad brought to court to amuse her, comes face to face with himself and tragically "sees his echo." But if the opportunity of "The Birth-

day of the Infanta" is single, it is inviting. The soliloquy before the looking glass, which brings the lady's pathetic holiday to a climax, was strikingly recited and was consistently held to the childhood viewpoint by Mr. Kelly. The better distributed opportunities of the little symbolic farce of the nursery, "Nevertheless," were likewise artistically met by the same actor and his chief associate, Miss Winston.

LAURETTE TAYLOR
IN 'HARP OF LIFE' BY
HARTLEY MANNERSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

"The Harp of Life," a play in three acts by J. Hartley Manners, is produced for the first time in Philadelphia at the Broad Street Theater, evening of Nov. 13, 1916. The cast:

Sylvia.....Laurette Taylor
Zella Vorona.....Sara Blala
Elizabeth Hood.....Florell Paget
Olive Hood.....Lynn Fontanne
Marshall Brooke.....Philip Merivale
Leonard Brooke.....Dion Titheradge
Godfrey Saxon.....Frank Kamble Cooper

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—It is a far cry from the Laurette Taylor of "Peg o' My Heart" to the Laurette Taylor of "The Harp of Life," but in many ways the actress has bridged the gap successfully. Her embodiment of a young mother of 36 who, while doing on her boy of 19, has endeavored to instruct him in the ways of the world, was an entertaining characterization even if at times it was not entirely convincing.

Mr. Manners has taken a theme already pretty well threshed out. He has drawn from here and there for situations and philosophy with the inevitable result that much of it must be described as reminiscent. This is particularly true of the second act, which follows closely along the lines of part of "When We Were Twenty-One." Other parallels could be noted. The first act is 70 minutes long, and while replete with bright dialogue is tediously reiterative in setting forth the fact that Marshall Brooke has neglected to talk to his son as intimately from a man's point of view as Sylvia Brooke has from the standpoint of a woman.

The story covers 24 hours, and sets forth the crisis in a family when it is discovered that Leonard Brooke, during a night away from home, has engaged himself to marry a woman with a past. Though the family hopes appear to be shattered, the mother determines to try to rescue her son. Sylvia accomplishes this in a stirring scene with the woman in the case, who relinquishes the young man, an impassioned diatribe in which she gives the impression of really caring for him. Were the curtain to drop at this point the story would end impressively. Mr. Manners, however, has added 10 minutes of irrelevant matter which detracts from the first effect.

Miss Taylor has surrounded herself with exceptional players, each well cast and each giving an artistic performance. A newcomer to stage prominence, Miss Lynn Fontanne, in a rather colorless role, made a highly favorable impression.

"PAIR OF SPECTACLES"
AT COPLEY THEATERThe Jewett Players in Grundy's "A Pair
of Spectacles," evening of Nov. 20. The
cast:

Percy.....Leon Gordon
Mrs. Goldfinch.....Gladys Morris
Joyce.....Leonard Grey
Benjamin Goldfinch.....Fred W. Permal
Bartholomew.....Arthur Dennis
Dick.....Lionel Glemister
Uncle Gregory.....Leonard Craske
Charlotte.....Ann Fleming
Lucy Lorimer.....Beatrice Miller
Lorimer.....Cameron Matthews

The Jewett Players this week again call on the theatrical primer to provide them with a play. It yielded "A Pair of Spectacles," French play, adapted for the English stage by Sidney Grundy and long in the repertories of Sir John Hare and of E. S. Willard. Since then it has been worn rather threadbare by amateur production, and is seldom used by stock companies. Mr. Permal did much with the role of the benevolent Goldfinch who puts his suspicions of human nature on and off with his spectacles. The others generally brought freshness and ease to the acting of the play but no new bloom. True, a taxi is supposed to provide rapid transit for one of the characters—it is thus much modernized—but most of the lines travel afoot. It might be maintained that if it be justifiable to introduce contemporary means of locomotion into this play, it is also justifiable to substitute present day expert handling of dramatic material for outworn methods. A one-act play by Leon Gordon, "Leave the Woman Out," preceded the Grundy play.

Next week "Arms and the Man," by George Bernard Shaw, will be the offering, followed by a revival of Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton," the first American production of Jerome K. Jerome's "Robina in Search of a Husband," and Oscar Wilde's comedy "An Ideal Husband."

BOSTON NOTES

Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, long a character actress in the Frohman companies, is in the vaudeville entertainment at B. F. Keith's this week.

Low Fields is at the Majestic for two weeks in "Step This Way," a musical comedy made over from his "Girl Behind the Counter" of 10 years ago.

Next Monday Leo Ditchstein comes to the Park Square Theater in "The Great Lover," character comedy of operatic folk. The same evening Raymond Hitchcock comes to the Tremont Theater in "Betty," a London musical comedy.

LAWYERS STUDY
RECEIVER PHASE
OF B. & M. ACTIONQuestion of Status of Road in Op-
posing Adamson Act Furnishes
Unique Situation

Whether its receivership bars the Boston & Maine Railroad from joining with the other railroads of the country in opposing the enforcement of the Adamson Act, is a somewhat unique legal question which is being carefully considered by several of the lawyers representing interests involved in the receivership proceedings.

Since the appointment last summer of President James H. Hustis as temporary receiver for the Boston & Maine, the road has been operated theoretically by the Federal Court but only in behalf of the creditors but of the people.

Actions brought in the same courts questioning the constitutionality of the Adamson Act, have been aimed at the prosecuting authorities of the Government, who are also supposed to represent the people.

The interesting question in the Boston & Maine attitude on the Adamson act is, therefore, who would represent the people if the road brought its suit with the others against the United States district attorneys in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and New York, in which states it is either operated directly or through its leased lines.

According to a number of Boston lawyers the proper way for the road to enter the fight on the Adamson bill is for Receiver Hustis to ask the United States District Court for instructions in the matter and it is felt that if these instructions are framed in a reasonable way, the presiding judge will grant the necessary permission.

Among the lawyers who are considering action is Woodward Hudson, attorney for the Boston & Maine Railroad and for many years counsel for the Boston & Albany Railroad, and George P. Mayberry, counsel for President Hustis as receiver for the company.

It is understood that lawyers opposing the permanency of the receivership of the Boston & Maine, when it comes up for argument on Dec. 5 next, will not extend their contest to any action which may be taken by the legal representatives of the company in connection with the Adamson Act. It is also pointed out that Receiver Hustis might be justified in bringing an Adamson Act suit without going through the form of obtaining sanction of the Federal Court, thereby following the action of the receiver of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad which was one of the first railroads in the country to question the constitutionality of the act, and which acted without the approval of the Federal Court.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Tuesday:

Orders to Officers
Comdr. J. V. Kreman, det. navy yard, Portsmouth, Dec. 2, to command Vestal. Comdr. E. L. Bennett, det. command Vestal, Dec. 2, to Naval War College, Jan. 1. Comdr. G. S. Galbraith, det. naval magazine Iona Island, Dec. 14, to inspector of ordnance in charge, Fort Mifflin, Dec. 16. Comdr. D. M. Wood, det. navy yard, Norfolk, Dec. 26, to Naval War College, Jan. 1. Lieut. R. B. Coffey, det. aid on staff, reserve force Atlantic fleet, to naval war college, Lieut. W. E. Whitehead, det. naval station, Key West, Dec. 11, to Asiatic station, Lieut. W. D. Puleston, det. naval station, Narragansett Bay, to Asiatic station, Lieut. H. E. Kays, det. naval war college, to aid commandant naval station, Narragansett Bay, Lieut. R. P. McCullough, det. naval war college, Newport, to navy yard, Lieut. W. F. Newton, det. aid on staff, commander coast torpedo force, Pacific fleet, to temporary duty command Milwaukee, Lieut. F. J. Lowry, det. receiving ship at San Francisco, to Raleigh, Lieut. C. D. Gilroy, to naval recruiting station, Parkersburg, Lieut. E. G. Haas, det. Leonidas, to New Jersey, Ens. R. T. Darrow, det. Memphis, to temporary duty the receiving ship at Norfolk.

Movements of Vessels
Arrived—Ajax, at Olongapo; Ammen, Henley, Panther, Warrington, at Block Island; Arethusa, at Pensacola; Annapolis, at Topolobampo; Baltimore, at Dubuque, at southern drill grounds; Cheyenne, at Puget Sound; Hancock, Olympia, at San Domingo City; Oregon, at San Diego; Patasco, at Newport.

Sailed—Burrows, Bushnell, L-2, L-3, L-4, Trippe, Newport for Block Island; Connecticut, Florida, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Utah, Hampton Roads for southern drill grounds; San Francisco, Hampton Roads for New York; Supply, Nagasaki for Yokohama; Tucker, Boston to sea.

The Illinois has been detached from the cruiser force, Atlantic fleet, and assigned to the reserve force. The vessel will continue her present duty in Mexican waters. The flag of the commander, cruiser force, has been transferred to the Olympia.

COMMERCIAL CLUB

Henry P. Dayson of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. will speak informally on questions of international trade and finance at the four hundred and twentieth regular meeting of the Commercial Club to be held at the Algonquin Club Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

The Radcliffe hockey team meets the Boston School of Physical Culture on Radcliffe Field this afternoon. Miss A. George, metropolitan secretary for Boston, will speak of the positions open to college girls in "Y. W. C. A. and Foreign Missionary Work" at the second vocational conference today.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Magnus W. Alexander, who is to be executive secretary of the newly formed National Industrial Conference Board, is an expert engineer, a native of New York City, but educated in European universities. Since 1893 he has been employed by some of the largest corporations in the United States engaged in manufacturing electrical supplies. Since 1908 he has been in the service of the General Electric Company. He has resided in Boston, and has served on important State commissions, such as those appointed to report on old-age annuities and pensions, and on compensation for industrial casualties. To periodicals, weekly and monthly, he has contributed many articles dealing with social and economic problems. Membership in leading professional and social organizations connected with engineering and high-grade manufacturing has been his natural reward. He now goes to an organization which has a great amount of capital back of it, and is federated to combat the claims of organized labor and alleged undue governmental interference with business.

David Bancroft Johnson, who has been elected president of the new Chautauqua center and circuit, and which the Southern Conference for Education and Industry has decided to establish in the South of the United States, in order to further the educational progress of the region, is now president of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College of South Carolina. He organized this college in 1895, and has made it one of the outstanding progressive educational institutions south of Mason and Dixon's line. Dr. Johnson has been a vigorous and influential ally of the Federal Government in its efforts to improve rural conditions in the Southern States, and he has used his personal and official influence, in South Carolina and beyond, to better normal school methods and all other devices for raising standards of teaching in town and country schools. He has had the highest official honors from sectional and national educational associations, and, quite naturally, is now asked to assume executive responsibility for this new phase of popular education.

Miss Ruth Law, whose aeroplane flight from Chicago to Hornell, N. Y., a distance of 590 miles, breaks the American cross-country and non-stop record, is a native of Lynn, Mass. She has been flying with a pilot's certificate as a fully trained aviator since November, 1912. Singly, and in company with her brother, Rodman Law, she has since made thousands of exhibition and passenger-carrying flights. Last May she broke the altitude record for American women. Inasmuch as Miss Law, in her latest feat, used a comparatively old and ineffective type of aeroplane, her courage and achievement are the more remarkable. Shortage of fuel alone, so far as can be gathered, caused her to fall in her effort to make a non-stop flight from Chicago to New York City.

Edward C. Pickering, for many years director of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory, has just been honored by the Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association as custodian of the astronomical fellowship for women which admirers of the first conspicuous woman astronomer in the United States have just made possible by raising a fund of \$12,263. Professor Pickering was a professor of physics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology when President Eliot named him for his present post, and the Harvard Corporation indorsed the nomination. Highest honors from learned societies the world over have come to him for his successes as an explorer of the skies, in organizing the work of the department of astronomy of the university named, and for perfecting the study of the light and spectra of the stars on a scale said to be unequalled elsewhere. He devised and perfected, some years ago, a method of meridian photometry which, carried on at the observatories in Cambridge and Arequipa, Peru, has, it is claimed, given his staff of investigators an unrivaled collection of data, and has immensely enriched the profession's knowledge of the stellar world.

Ellis Roberts, A. R. C. A., whose portrait of Mr. Lloyd George's daughter was recently presented to the British War Minister, at his house in Downing Street, is a portrait painter of no small attainments. Educated at Eton Grammar School, Burslem, he won a national scholarship at South Kensington in 1882, and a traveling scholarship two years later. He has studied art at the Minton Memorial at Stoke-on-Trent, in Italy and in Paris, and was elected to the Society of British Painters in 1889. Mr. Roberts is also a member of the Society of Portrait Painters.

SUFFRAGISTS HOPE
TO UNITE FORCES

Letters sent out by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association to members of the Massachusetts Political Equality Union inviting them to attend the business meeting of the association tomorrow at the New England Women's Club rooms, 585 Boylston Street, indicate the effort being made to unite the suffrage forces of the State into one organization.

The initiative was taken by the union, which in a recent letter to its own members, urged affiliation with the State association, having previously sent to the association a list of its membership with the request that the local chairman should be instructed to invite all the members of the Political Equality Union to enlist in the united suffrage ranks. Two sessions will be held tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 2:15 p. m. with a social luncheon at Hotel Westminster.

REAL ESTATE

The Home for Jewish Children in West Roxbury has taken title to additional land on Canterbury street, also Wilbert road, the latter being a new thoroughfare just opened and now joining purchaser's property. Joseph Figgoff was the grantor of four lots corner of Canterbury and Wilbert; and Joseph Levine conveyed two lots fronting on Wilbert. All of these lots are taxed on an average valuation of about 10 cents a foot.

The First Baptist Church of Hyde Park, owners of a frame dwelling at 61 Oak street Hyde Park, have sold the property to Cushman B. Shaler. There is a land area of 6025 square feet valued at \$1700 included in the total assessment of \$4700.

DORCHESTER PROPERTY SOLD
Papers have gone to record whereby Etta L. Morrison becomes the new owner of a single frame dwelling property situated 11 Wales Street, Dorchester. It is assessed in the name of Jacob Lavin for \$6300, and \$3000 of this amount is carried on 10,000 square feet of land.

Charles C. Lynch is another buyer of residence property consisting of frame house and 8000 square feet of land at 28 Bellevue Street, assessed to Eleanor Warner on a valuation of \$6000, the land value being \$2000.

Final papers in the sale of Thomas J. Cudmore's property have just gone to record. This estate consists of a frame dwelling and 3600 square feet of land at 17 Hincley Street, Dorchester, assessed together for \$5900 of which the land carries \$1400. Alice J. Hennessy is the purchaser.

BRIGHTON TRANSACTION
Papers are just going to record in the sale of two large swell front brick apartment houses situated 44 and 48 Cummings Road, Brighton, valued on the assessors' books at \$43,400, and that amount includes \$3400 on 8638 square feet of land. Roland Litchfield was the grantor and Butler C. Breed, purchaser.

BOUGHT IN BROOKLINE
The stucco single house at 184 Summit Avenue, Brookline, has been sold to Elizabeth Robeson Ray for Annie E. Fogg. This property consists of an eight-room stucco building with 7000 square feet of land, and will be occupied as a residence by the new owners. The assessed valuation is \$6500, but the purchase price was under this figure. Remington & Reid were the brokers.

SALE OF INVESTMENT PROPERTY
Papers have passed conveying the 4-story brick building and 1328 square feet of land at 230-232 Purchase Street from Frank Owen White to William J. Stober. This property is assessed on a valuation of \$22,900 of which \$15,000 is on the land. The price paid was considerably more than the assessed valuation. Whitcomb & Company were the brokers.

LONG TERM DOWN TOWN LEASE
The entire second floor of the Marshall Building, formerly occupied by the Boston Board of Port Directors, has been leased by the Suffolk Real Estate Trust, to the Employers Liability Assurance Corporation for a long term of years.

SALES AT JAMAICA PLAIN
Christopher Wolfram has sold the property 52 Montebello Road, Jamaica Plain, to John J. Hamilton as an investment. The estate consists of a colonial style three-family house taxed for \$9500. Another property sold, belonged to the John J. Carthy heirs. It is located at 36-38 Jamaica Street, Jamaica Plain. It consists of two two-family houses and 600 square feet of land taxed for \$2200. William E. Barrows buys for investment.

PURCHASED IN ROXBURY
Mary T. and Alice W. Palmer have sold to Morris Rotman and Myer Abrams a lot of land on the corner of Brookline Avenue and Peabody Street, Roxbury, containing 12,204 square feet. The land is assessed for \$7600. Purchasers intend building immediately. John C. Kiley was the broker.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:
Clapp St., 5, Ward 12—Harry Rosenthal, G. T. Dyer; brick garage.
Waltham St., 22, Ward 5; Mass. Gen. Lumber Co., Frank M. Chase; brick garage.
Blue Hill Ave., 1010 rear, Ward 21; I. Zisman, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick bowling alley and billiard room.
Morton St., 97 rear, Ward 22; Mary M. Brady, Jas. G. Hutchison; brick carriage shed.
Alkins St., 22-24, Ward 26; Brightman & Moore; frame dwelling.
Wheatland Ave., 15, Ward 19; Mary F. Quigley; frame garage.
Farnsworth St., 29-31, Ward 9; Clifton L. Bremer, Geo. F. Newton; alter stores and offices.
Freepoint St., 90, Ward 17; Healy-Seaver Co., James H. Finnegan; alter factory.
Cambridge St., 22, Ward 5; Mass. Gen. Hospital; alter stores and tenements.
Summer St., 175-183, Ward 5; Williams & Bangs, agents; alter mercantile.
Hanover St., 99-104, Ward 5; Real Estate Associates; alter stores and offices.
Harrison Ave., 360, Ward 6; Annie C. Murphy; alter stores and storage.

ADVERTISERS TO MEET

The annual meeting of the Association of National Advertisers will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Dec. 6-8. Advertising problems will be discussed at the regular sessions. A feature of the meeting will be a dinner which will be held at the Copley-Plaza on Dec. 6, when it is expected that 500 persons will be present. Among those who have been invited to speak are Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Dean Edwin F. Gay of Harvard, Frank P. Sibley and Herbert S. Houston, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Building Ships on the Ohio
INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—It is reported in Jeffersonville that the Howard Shipyard Company of Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, is to be sold to a New York syndicate. The yards are in Jeffersonville, Paducah, Madison and Cincinnati. They have been operated for many years. Probably their greatest activity was in the late days of steamboat operation on the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The Jeffersonville dispatch says that the property is contemplated for use in the construction of \$4,000,000 worth of vessels for Norway. Only vessels of a limited size, of course, could be constructed, as the Ohio has a stage of nine feet. The Howard shipyards became famous for their work on the old river packets, which are rapidly being displaced by towed or self-propelled barges. The yards at Jeffersonville last spring completed a new type of inland craft—an all-steel self-propelled, electric lighted and heated barge. It was the first of a large fleet contemplated by the Inland Navigation Company, for operation between St. Louis and New Orleans. A barge of similar design has been rated by Lloyds as A1 for ocean travel.

Law to Prevent Freight Blockades

PHILADELPHIA 'LEDGER'—There is one, and only one, sure remedy to cure a freight blockade such as now exists in Philadelphia. The remedy is to make the demurrage so high that shippers cannot afford to use freight cars for storage houses. The business of a freight car is to carry commodities between producer and consumer. The more time a car is kept idle the more expensive for the railroad carrier, and ultimately the more expensive for the consumer who pays the freight. In ordinary times existing demurrage rules would be ample to hurry along the unloading of cars at terminal points. Today these rules are inadequate, for the reason that shippers frequently find it cheaper to pay demurrage than to rehandle goods if ships are not ready or for other reasons. When prices of commodities are subject to immense speculation, as has been the case during the last year, the speculator can well afford to pay demurrage on cars and convert them into warehouses. But the withdrawal of every car means one car less for transportation purposes at a time when every cubic foot of car capacity is required to handle the country's legitimate business. Hence the way to smash the freight blockade is by a five-line Federal law which will inflict a rapidly rising scale of demurrage charges upon unloaded cars.

CONDITIONS IN THE
GERMAN FRONT LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—An unusually vivid account of life in the German front line, opposite the British army on the Somme, is given in the captured diary of a German corporal. The troubles of his battalion began before the front line was reached. They encamped in a wood, over which English airmen were flying.

The enemy's airmen are far superior, especially in numbers. Our airmen are powerless and are put to flight as soon as the enemy machines approach our trench lines. Many air fights take place. About 18 captive balloons are up on the other side; only two of ours are to be seen. The artillery fire is quite tremendous. The English airmen are often over our wood. We are often obliged to seek cover from aircraft. The airmen, nevertheless, must have seen our encampments, tents, etc., for vigorous artillery fire on our bivouac followed, all the evening, mostly 15cm. shells. We seek cover in holes over six feet deep.

The corporal then describes the difficulties of relieving under the British artillery fire. The column marches up in the evening, but an English aviator, flying low, observes it on the road, just before dark, and calls down shrapnel upon it. The men arrive at the support trenches "all quite done up," having doubled for part of the way. They look about for shelters and find some in a half ruined "ammunition and stores gallery," which had been hit during the day. We sat on boxes and spent the night thus. The next night they relieved the troops in the firing trench. They lost few men in the process, unlike other companies, which the corporal describes as suffering heavy losses while relieving. The firing trench was worse than the support trenches. "In fact there are no trenches in the first line position. The men lie to a large extent in shell holes and the English aviators descend to about a height of 290 feet, and fire on the garrison with machine guns, and signal with horns." Still, the corporal found some sort of dug-out, and he describes it.

The gallery in which we now are is tolerably well constructed. In it are also a machine gun and its crew of four men, two sentries, one wounded, two men with carrier pigeons, two men who have lost their way—altogether 29 men. The gallery is full from top to bottom. There are two men sitting on every other step of the stairs. The air is fearfully bad and hot, as there is no proper ventilation. . . . We have to live here for four days. We dare not stick our heads outside the entrance, for enemy airmen are continually on the watch, and the artillery sweeps the entrances with shrapnel.

The corporal's account is confirmed by letters written by other German soldiers in the front line. One of them says: "Cover there is none; we lie in a shell hole and defend ourselves to the last man. . . . Day and night the earth quakes with the bombardment of the heaviest guns. . . . We shall remain here 12 days, because we have to go through a double barrage when we go back. . . . We have had heavy losses already."

SHIPPING NEWS

One of the highest prices ever received for an 11-year-old fishing schooner was paid for the Jessie Costa, purchased by David W. Simpson and others for \$14,000. It was learned today. The vessel was built in 1905 at Essex, and measured 102.5 feet in length, 24.5 feet beam, and 11.6 feet depth of hold. The vessel registers 130.76 gross tons, and 89.63 net tons, and is to be painted and overhauled. An auxiliary engine is to be installed, and the vessel will load general cargo for Newfoundland. Capt. A. Doleman is to command the vessel on the voyage. The original cost of the Costa did not exceed the present sale price. It is said.

Fishermen are earning large profits from the high prices of fish, the latest example being the new schooner Joseph P. Mesquita, Captain Mesquita, which arrived at the fish pier last week on its first trip. The vessel stocked \$4600, it was announced today, each of the crew receiving \$147. The vessel landed 135,000 pounds fresh groundfish, as the result of four weeks fishing on Cape Shore.

Gill netters were the only arrivals at Gloucester today, receipts aggregating 125,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock.

Nearly 6800 tons of gas coal from the mines of West Virginia, arrived here early today from Charleston, S. C., aboard the Boston steamer Newton, consigned to the New England Coal & Coke Works, Everett. Captain Abbott reported that the loading equipment at Charleston made it possible to load the collier in about 10 hours. This is said to be the first cargo of coal ever brought to Boston from Charleston, and the largest ever sent out of Charleston. The shortage of cars on the Norfolk & Western Railroad made it impossible to ship the coal to Norfolk as is usual.

Longshoremen are loading the last of a large cargo aboard the American steamer Alaskan at Mystic Docks today, and the vessel is due to sail for St. Nazaire, France, tomorrow. Cargo includes 5600 tons of steel in bars and billets, 200,000 bushels oats and 100 tons leather and general cargo, besides 1200 army horses due to arrive here tonight. The Alaskan has been rechartered by the France & Canada Line from the American Hawaiian Line at more than \$120,000 per month, it is said. The craft is sister ship to the Columbian, recently sunk.

Five hundred bales of cotton out of the 1600 bales in the cargo of the Clyde liner Chippewa, were found to be dry when unloaded at Battery Wharf. The Chippewa recently sank near Buzzard's Bay while bound here from Jacksonville and Charleston, and was later towed here. The 200 tons of rosin and the shipment of southern lumber is not damaged, it is said, and the entire cargo is expected to be unloaded by tomorrow. The vessel is to be drydocked at East Boston Thursday for examination.

Recent charters include the schooner Edward E. Briry, to load coal at Philadelphia for Cienfuegos at \$5.25 per ton, and the schooner J. Manchester Haynes for the same port at the same rate. The schooner John L. Treat has been engaged to load lumber at Fernandina or Jacksonville for a port on the north side of Cuba at \$15 per 1000 feet.

With about 700 tons of general cargo, including machinery, colors, hides, cotton goods and yarn, the Leyland liner Memphis, Captain Brown, reached a berth at East Boston this noon from Manchester. Another arrival was the British schooner Dolmain, Captain Stewart, from Shulee, N. S., with lumber. The vessel was 16 days on the passage.

The steamer Old Colony, the relief ship of the Metropolitan line, returned here today from New York City, where it has been on the New York-Portland service relieving the steamer Northland, while that craft received repairs. The Old Colony will replace the Massachusetts on the Boston-New York all water service, and the Northland will take the place of the Bunker Hill. The Old Colony sails tomorrow evening on its first trip in the winter passenger service of this line.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals
Strs Kershaw, Johnson, Norfolk; Newton, Abbott, Charleston, S. C.; Bunker Hill, Decker, New York; Old Colony, Crowell, New York; Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.; Governor Cobb, Ingalls, Portland, Me.; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.; Hampden, Hersey, Baltimore. Tugs Germantown, Camp, Bangor; towing barges Molino and Phoenix; H. S. Nichols, Rockport, towing three stone loaded-lighters; Luckenbach IV, Nielsen, Delaware Breakwater, towing barge Solitaire.

Cleared
Steamers Bunker Hill, Decker, New York; Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.; Governor Cobb, Ingalls, Portland; Nantucket, McDorman, Norfolk; Dorchester, Thacher, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Today—Steamers Murillo, Havre; Andree, Havre; Colombier, Calais; Siamese Prince, Brest; Anna Fontenes, Oran; Minichaha, London; Helen, San Juan; El Cid, Galveston; San Giovanni, Mediterranean ports; Dante Aleghieri, Mediterranean ports.

SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will hold its fall convention tomorrow at 585 Boylston Street. The morning session will be devoted to reports by the officers covering the work accomplished since last May. The afternoon session, opening at 2:15, will be given over to discussion of the legislative program for the year.

This advertisement is one of a series designed to effect closer co-operation between the company and its subscribers. There are three parties to a telephone call—the person calling, the person called, and the operator who connects them. The quality of service rendered is determined by the spirit in which all three work together rather than by the individual effort of any one or two of these three persons.

Your Interests Are
Linked With Ours

Before calling by telephone, consult the telephone directory and be sure to obtain the correct number. Mistakes often result from taking numbers from letter heads, business cards or private memoranda. Do not rely on memory.

Give the number to the operator distinctly and in a moderate tone of voice. With the lips about half an inch from the mouth-piece, speak clearly the name of the Central office and each numeral, separating the figures of the telephone number, for example, "Beach, four-one-five-0" (4150).

Listen when the operator repeats the number. Say "Yes," if it is right. If she does not quote it correctly, tell her so at once and repeat the correct number.

As a matter of courtesy, the person making the call should be ready to talk as soon as the line is connected, and the receiver should be held at the ear until the called party answers or some report is given by the operator.

The identity of the person calling should be announced as soon as the called station answers. If a wrong station has been called say to the person answering, "I beg your pardon, you were called by mistake." Signal the operator, state that a wrong connection was made and ask for the correct number.

The party calling should end the conversation by saying "Good-bye," leaving no doubt in the mind of the party called that the conversation has ended.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE
AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

C. W. CONWAY, Division Commercial Supt.

FEW APPLICATIONS
FOR NAVAL FORCE

Few applications have been received from former United States Navy men for enrollment in the Naval Reserve Force at the Boston naval recruiting station, according to a member of the office, although more are expected to apply as the plan becomes better known. Lieut. Harlow T. Kays, U. S. N., said today that the work is awaiting the appointment of a man to come here and devote his entire time to the formation of the reserve under direction of the chief recruiting officer. Lieutenant Kays will go to Providence this week where he will take up the matter with state officials and try to get their cooperation in much the same way as the Massachusetts boards and commissions have helped him.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have, as required by city ordinance, appointed an examining committee for 1916-17 and joined the president of the Library Board with it as chairman. The membership of the committee is as follows: Miss Eleanor

W. Allen, William M. Bogart, Mrs. James A. Dorsey, David A. Ellis, Arthur G. Everett, Augustus A. Fales, George A. Flynn, William Gilchrist, Robert Grant, Mrs. James P. Holland, Dr. Henry Jackson, Solomon Lewenberg, Mrs. Lawrence J. Logan, James E. McConnell, Miss Grace Nichols, Mrs. John F. O'Brien, Richard Pope, Richard Ranger, the Rev. Henry Sartorio, John A. Scanga, Henry N. Sheldon, Foster Stearns, Miss Amelia W. Stockwell, Charles S. Sullivan, E. Mark Sullivan, Cranmore N. Wallace, Miss Mary R. Walsh, and Joseph H. Benton, president of the Board of Trustees.

SCHOOL BOARD CANDIDATES

Michael H. Corcoran took out nomination papers today seeking reelection to the School Committee. There are now six candidates for the two vacancies. Those who have taken out nomination papers are Nathaniel A. Finkelstein of Roxbury, Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union, and of the City Planning Board; Dr. Herbert J. Keenan of South Boston, Andrew M. Buckley of Roxbury, and Michael H. Sullivan of Dorchester, a judge of the Dorchester Municipal Court, who received the endorsement of the Boston School Association.

Filene's



Babies-Girls-Boys
—their clothes

Filene's
BOSTON

If you live outside Boston
send for this book—

The Filene mail service department has recently issued it as a means of helping mothers who wish to buy their boys', girls' and children's clothes.

Not a catalog; but 32 pages of information and pictures of clothes from these specialty clothes shops for juveniles.

A whole floor for girls and misses—
Half a floor for babies and children—
Half a floor for boys.

Write today—MAIL SERVICE DIVISION.

—WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMIT—BOSTON

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

UNEVEN PRICE MOVEMENT IN STOCK MARKET

Selling of Coppers Early Feature, Followed by Good Rally — Some of the Specialties Advance to Higher Level

There was some wavering and irregularity to the early New York stock market today. At the same time there was decided strength in spots. American Writing Paper dropped nearly 2 points, but American Steel Foundries, New York Air Brake and Texas Company were substantially higher. The coppers were reactionary as a class. The railroads were featureless, but United States Steel common moved up a good fraction.

Coppers in the first few minutes of trading on the local stock exchange today were inclined to be weak in some instances. Utah Consolidated sold down more than 2 points. Copper Range advanced a point or so at first. North Butte moved up considerably and then fell below yesterday afternoon's final figure.

Both markets were rather heavy late in the first half hour. Selling of the coppers continued throughout the greater part of the forenoon. Shortly before midday a better tone developed, prices hardening all through the list. Utah Copper opened off 1/4 at 125 1/2, dropped to 124 1/2 and recovered to 126 before midday. Kennecott opened up 1/4 at 60 1/2 and after declining a point moved up more than a point. Chile and Inspiration both sold off sharply in New York before rallying.

U. S. Rubber was a strong feature, advancing about 4 points to 67 1/2 before midday. New York Air Brake opened up 1/4 at 184 1/2 and dropped more than 2 points. Texas Company was up 1/4 at the opening at 238 1/2 and after receding to 237 1/2 advanced 3 points.

Central Leather opened up 1/4 at 113 1/2, declined more than two points and then recovered the loss. Mexican Petroleum and California Petroleum were strong. The industrials generally were very irregular.

U. S. Smelting opened up 1/4 in Boston at 81, and after receding to 79 1/2 advanced above the opening price. Copper Range opened up 1/4 at 87, declined to 85 and then recovered most of the loss before midday. Utah Consolidated opened up 1/4 at 27 1/2, declined to 25 1/2 and came back to the opening price. North Butte opened up 1/4 at 31 1/2, declined to 29 1/2 and rallied moderately during the first half of the session.

Stocks held up fairly well in the early afternoon. American Beet Sugar was a particularly strong feature. The Marine Issues, Lackawanna Steel and U. S. Steel were in demand. Virginia Iron was weak. Occochee and Quincy were strong in Boston. American Telephone was weak. The tone was steady at the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales, 1,716,300 shares; \$5,613,000 bonds.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Elec Stor Bat 70, General Asphalt com 31, General Asphalt Tr 71, Lehigh Nat 80 1/2, Lehigh Val Trn 23 1/2, Lehigh Val Trn pfd 42 1/2, Lake Superior 28 1/2, Phila Co 45, Phila Co pfd 42, Phila Elec 30, Phila Rtr 25 1/2, Phila Tract 79 1/2, Union Tract 47, United Gas Imp 91 1/4.

ANOTHER WAGE INCREASE

SALEM, Mass.—Notices have been posted at the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company that there would be a raise in wages, taking effect Dec. 4. Although the amount of increase is not given out, it is understood to conform to the same percentage in the other cotton mills throughout the State. This raise affects about 1300 employees.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England.—Metal prices up as follows: Spot copper, £144, up 2 1/2; futures £139 10s, up 2 1/2; electro £163, up 2 1/2; sales, spot 50 tons, futures 50 tons, Spot tin £188 15s, up 5s; futures £190 10s, up 5s; straits £188 15s, up 5s; sales, spot tin 75, futures 125 tons, Spot lead £20 10s, futures £20 10s, spot spelter £56 10s, futures spelter £54 10s.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States weather bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair and continued cold tonight and Wednesday; north to northeast winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; continued cold.
For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 22.10 a. m. 25
12 noon 30

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)
Albany 22
Buffalo 24
Chicago 36
Cincinnati 34
Denver 16
Des Moines 36
Detroit 34
Kansas City 36
Newark 30
New Orleans 58
New York 32
Philadelphia 32
Pittsburgh 34
Portland, Me. 22
Portland, Ore. 46
San Francisco 46
St. Louis 38
St. Paul 38
Tulsa 40
Washington 40

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:42 High water, Sun sets 4:38
Length of day 9:56 Moon rises, 2:32 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:48 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ajax Rubber	73 1/2	73 1/2	71	71
Alaska Gold	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Alaska Ju.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	8
Allis-Chal.	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	33
Allis-Chal. pfd.	90	90	89 1/2	90
Am Ag Chem.	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am B Sugar	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
AB & F	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109
AB & F pfd.	204	204	204	204
Am Can	65 1/2	66 1/2	64 1/2	65
Am Can pfd.	114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Car Fy	76 1/2	77 1/2	75	75 1/2
Am Cot Oil	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
Am Cot Oil pfd.	100	100	100	100
Am H & L	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Am H & L pfd.	76	77 1/2	75 1/2	76
Am Ice Sec	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Linseed	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Am Lins pfd.	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Loco	94	95	92 1/2	93 1/2
Am Loco pfd.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Smelt'g.	120 1/2	120 1/2	120	120 1/2
Am Smelt'g. pfd.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	72 1/2	72 1/2	70	70 1/2
Am Sugar	117 1/2	117 1/2	117	118
Am Tel & Tel.	132 1/2	132 1/2	130	130 1/2
Am Woolen	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Wool pfd.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Wrtp	74	75 1/2	71	72
Am Zinc	62	63 1/2	61	61 1/2
Am Zinc pfd.	83	83 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Anaconda	103 1/2	103 1/2	102	102 1/2
Asso Oil	71	71 1/2	71	71 1/2
Atchison	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atchison pfd.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
At Coast L.	124 1/2	125 1/2	123	125 1/2
At Gulf	120	123 1/2	119 1/2	121 1/2
At Gulf pfd.	72	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Bald Loco	87 1/2	87 1/2	85	85 1/2
Balt & Ohio	86	87	86	86 1/2
B & Ohio pfd.	74	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Barrett Co.	164	164 1/2	164	164 1/2
Beth Steel	689	689	680	680
BFGoodrich	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
BFGoodrich pfd.	114	114	114	114
Butterfield	2	2	2	2
Brook R T	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Brown Sh pfd.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Bruno Term.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	8
Burns Bros.	86	86	86	86
Butte Sup	72 1/2	72 1/2	70 1/2	71
Cal Petrol	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Cal Petrol pfd.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Can Pacific	173	173	172	172
Can Pacific pfd.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Ch Leather	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Chan Motor	107 1/2	107 1/2	107	107
Ches & Ohio	67 1/2	68	67 1/2	67 1/2
CM & ST pfd.	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
CM & ST pfd.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125	125 1/2
Chl R & P	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Chl R & P pfd.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
C&G West pfd.	44	44 1/2	44	44 1/2
Chl & NW	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Chile Cop	33 1/2	34 1/2	32	32 1/2
Chino Cop	71 1/2	71 1/2	69	69 1/2
CCC & ST L.	58	58	58	58
Cl Peabody	73	73	73	73 1/2
Cl Peabody pfd.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Col Fuel	60	60 1/2	58	58 1/2
Col Gas & El.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Com Tab & R.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Com Can	102	102	101 1/2	101 1/2
Con Gas	136 1/2	136 1/2	136	136
Con Gas pfd.	128 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Corn Prod.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Cor Prod pfd.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Cruc Steel	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Cruc Steel pfd.	123	123	123	123
Cub-Am Sug.	227	227 1/2	227	227 1/2
Cuban CS pfd.	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	99
Del & Lac	238	238	238	238
Del & Huds.	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Denver pfd.	47 1/2	47 1/2	46	46
Driggs-Sea	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Erle	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Erle pfd.	53	53	53	53
Erle 2d pfd.	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Erle Gen L.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
FM & S pfd.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49	49
Gas, Wil & Wig	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Gen Electric	183 1/2	183 1/2	181	181
Granby Min.	112 1/2	113	110	110 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Gt Nor pfd.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118	118 1/2
Green Can	55	55	54	54
Gulf States	167	167	165	165
Gulf Sta 2 pfd.	167	167	165	165
Ill Central	105 1/2	105 1/2	105	105
Inspiration	72 1/2	72 1/2	71	71 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Int Ag Corp pfd.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54
Int Con Corp	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Int Cor pfd.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	46 1/2	46 1/2	45	45 1/2
Int Mer Mar pfd.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
In Nickel Ch.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47	47 1/2
In Paper	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
In Paper pfd.	105 1/2	105 1/2	104	104
Kan City Sp.	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Kan C Sp pfd.	60	60	60	60
Kelley Tires	77 1/2	77 1/2	77	77 1/2
Kenne Cop.	60 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
L & W	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Lack Steel	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Laclede Gas	114	114	114	114
Lee R & T Co.	40	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Lehigh Val.	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Long Island	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
L-W Ist pfd.	86	86	86	86
Louis & N.	135	135	135	135
Mackay pfd.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Max Motor	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Maxwell 2 pfd.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Maxwell pfd.	82	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
May Co	65	66	64 1/2	64 1/2
Mex Petrol	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Miami	48	48	47	47 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.	Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	183	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
May	189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2
July	159 1/2	160	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Com	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Dec	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
May	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
July	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Com	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Dec	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
May	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
July	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Com	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Dec	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
May	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
July	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75 11-16, cables 4.76 7-16. Francs cables 5.83 1/2, checks 5.84 1/2. Reichmarks cables 69, checks 68 1/2-15. Sterling quoted nominally unchanged at 4.71 1/2 for 60 days and 4.69 1/2 for 90 days.

BOSTON'S FOREIGN TRADE

Boston's foreign trade in week ended Nov. 18 follows:

Imports	\$2,824,166	\$3,749,022
Exports	\$2,294,296	\$1,995,473
Since Jan. 1	\$176,828,769	\$140,895,747
Imports	\$143,061,296	\$105,039,233

CRUDE OIL PRICES UP

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—An advance of 5 cents a barrel in prices for crude oil has been put into effect by the Standard Oil Company of California.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales:

	Open	High	Low	
Adventure.....	5 1/2	6	5	
Ahmeek.....	124	125	124	125
Alaska.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Algonah.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	
Allouez.....	82	83 1/2	81	82 1/2
Am Ag Ch.....	89	89 1/2	88	88
Am Ag Ch pf.....	103	103	102 1/2	102 1/2
Amoskeag.....	78	78	77 1/2	77 1/2
Amoskeag pf.....	99 3/4	99 3/4	99 3/4	99 3/4
Am Pneu.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Am Pneu pf.....	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
Am Sugar.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am Sugar pf.....	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am Tel.....	132	132	130	130 1/2
Am Wool pf.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	98
Am Zinc.....	63	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Anaconda.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Anz Com.....	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	17 1/2
Ariz Com.....	50c	50c	50c	50c
At & Atl.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
B. G. & W.L.....	120 1/2	120 1/2	120	120
B. Gulf pf.....	72	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
B. & O.....	180	180	180	180
St Eleva.....	80	81 1/2	80	80
St. & Lowell.....	130	130	130	130
Stanton & Ma.....	44 1/2	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
St. Prov.....	212	212	212	212
St. & Sup.....	71	71 1/2	71	71 1/2
St. & Ala.....	3	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
St. & Bar.....	98	98	96 1/2	96 1/2
St. & Hecla.....	640	640	633	633
St. & Tenn.....	27	27	26	26
St. & June pf.....	105	105	105	105
St. & Mo.....	70	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
St. Range.....	87	87 1/2	85	85
St. & W. Cem.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
St. & W. Gen.....	3	3 1/4	3	3
St. Butte.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
St. & Son.....	233	233	233	233
St. & In.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
St. & C.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	21	21
St. & C.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
St. & A.....	5	6 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2
St. & P.....	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
St. & C.....	62	62 1/2	62	62
St. & R.....	40 1/2	41	39 1/2	40
St. & R.....	5	5	5	5
St. & W.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
St. & C.....	17	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
St. & S.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6	6
St. & V.....	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	7 1/2
St. & S.....	19	19	18 1/2	18 1/2
St. & E.....	30	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
St. & G.....	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	98 1/2
St. & S.....	82	82	82	82
St. & F.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
St. & T.....	179	179	179	179
St. & M.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
St. & C.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
St. & H.....	107	107	105	105
St. & C.....	29 1/2	31 1/2	29 1/2	30
St. & A.....	8	8 1/2	8	8
St. & C.....	30	30	29	29
St. & E.....	128 1/2	128 1/2	128	128
St. & I.....	16 1/2	17	16 1/2	17
St. & R.....	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	31
St. & R.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92
St. & B.....	161	161	160	160
St. & S.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
St. & B.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	29	29 1/2
St. & L.....	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
St. & H.....	58	58 1/2	58	58
St. & W.....	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
St. & M.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
St. & D.....	81 1/2	82	81	81 1/2
St. & O.....	104	105	103	103
St. & C.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
St. & S.....	54	54 1/2	53 1/2	54
St. & C.....	104	104 1/2	104	104
St. & C.....	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
St. & F.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
St. & M.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11	11
St. & L.....	8	8	7 1/2	7 1/2
St. & M.....	40c	40c	39c	39c
St. & F.....	106 1/2	107	105	105
St. & B.....	20 1/2	21 1/2	20	20 1/2
St. & B.....	8	8	7 1/2	7 1/2
St. & C.....	139 1/2	140	139	139
St. & R.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
St. & A.....	48	48	45	46
St. & R.....	69 1/2	70	69	69
St. & C.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	8
St. & M.....	68c	69c	68c	69c
St. & F.....	163	163 1/2	162	162 1/2
St. & M.....	58 1/2	59	58	58
St. & M.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
St. & S.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2	80
St. & S.....	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	51 1/2
St. & T.....	127 1/2	129	127 1/2	127 1/2
St. & A.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
St. & C.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
St. & C.....	126	126 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
St. & M.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
St. & R.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
St. & A.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	8
St. & E.....	57	57	57	57
St. & E.....	74	74	74	74
St. & U.....	101	101	101	101
St. & E.....	101	101	101	101
St. & A.....	8	8	7 1/2	7 1/2
St. & V.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	55	55
St. & D.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

COTTON TRADE
WAGE DISPUTE
FINALLY ENDED

English Manufacturers Still Confronted With Labor Shortage, and Must Be Very Careful Whom They Employ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—The dispute in the manufacturing section of the cotton trade has been settled. The Northern Counties Textiles Trades Federation asked for an advance of 10 per cent for all the operatives engaged in the manufacturing processes, but this the employers were unable to concede. They offered the operatives a war bonus of 5 per cent, which should terminate three months after the ending of the war. This offer, however, was declined by the representatives of the workers, and it was eventually agreed that only a 5 per cent increase should be paid, but that it should be an advance of wages and not a war bonus, and that the war bonus of 5 per cent granted at the beginning of the year should be regarded as an increase of wages. The new advance will be paid on the first pay day in January next, and the position will then be that a total of 10 per cent will have been added to the standard list of wages since the outbreak of the war. The operatives based their claim on the increased cost of living.

The trade is anxiously awaiting the revised list of reserved occupations in the cotton industry, which should now soon be issued. It seems difficult to believe that many occupations will be struck out, seeing that when the list was drawn up early in the year, such a check on recruiting did not come a week too early. Since that time the shortage of labor has become more acute and much more machinery has been stopped in consequence. Apart from the difficulties in the spinning section, the weaving side is also suffering a good deal. There are many hundreds of looms stopped for lack of weavers, and in a few cases there are blocks of looms stopped for want of an overlooker.

An additional worry for employers in connection with the labor shortage is that they have to be very careful whom they engage. It is illegal under the Munitions Act to employ any person who has been working in a government-controlled establishment and who has not obtained a leaving certificate from a munitions tribunal, and recently an Oldham and a Heywood cotton firm were respectively fined £15 and £5 for having employed a boy who had left a controlled works without having obtained such a certificate. The tribunal held that the firms in question had not made sufficient inquiries as to where, in each case, the boy had formerly been employed. Altogether, the lot of cotton employers today is a very anxious one and there seems to be every probability that it is about to become still more so. Last week Messrs. Knowles, Ltd., of Bolton, closed one of their mills owing to the lack of labor. This is a sign of the times, and not the first of a similar kind.

SURPLUS OIL
DRAWN UPON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Surplus oil stocks in California were drawn on to extent of about 1,150,000 barrels in October, according to a Standard Oil report. Daily production was 266,520 barrels, as compared with daily shipments of 303,652 barrels. This discrepancy between production and shipments has been in evidence for the last several months. Forty-three wells were completed in October, yielding an initial daily production of 7425 barrels. Total shipments from the fields were 9,413,215 barrels. Total crude oil stock on Oct. 31, last, was 47,318,150 barrels.

FEDERAL RESERVE
ADVISORY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prominent bankers from nearly every section of the country, composing the advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board, met here yesterday for the council's quarterly conference. They discussed foreign credit, discount rates, the gold situation and business conditions generally, and today will submit recommendations at a joint conference of the reserve board.

At a parliamentary session yesterday W. P. G. Harding, governor of the reserve board, outlined what the board is doing and has done since the last conference, and proposed lines of thought for the consideration of the council. He told how the board's representatives show business conditions to be good generally throughout the country. Speaking of the steady flow of gold into this country, he said there were no signs of slackening and that some of the strongest banks were protecting themselves by accumulating short term commercial bills and obligations put out in foreign countries. After the joint session, the council met in executive session to determine on what it should represent to the board.

CARS ORDERED

WILMINGTON, Del.—Harlan & Holingsworth Corporation has received an order from Norfolk & Western Railroad Company for 50 steel passenger cars.

MATURITIES OF
INDUSTRIALS IN
1917 TO BE LARGER

Total Coming Due \$131,000,000, an Increase of \$46,000,000—\$153,000,000 in 1915

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There are outstanding \$131,000,000 industrial issues that will mature in 1917. This is an increase of more than \$46,000,000 above such issues maturing in current year, but falls considerably below the \$153,000,000 total for 1915. In 1914 there were only \$54,000,000 of industrial maturities. Like the railroad and public utility maturities, industrial issues exhibit a fair proportion of notes among those issues coming due next year, the largest being the \$16,000,000 Anaconda two-year notes. Consolidation Coal two-year convertible debentures, \$7,000,000, and American Cotton Oil two-year 5s, \$5,000,000. No issue among this year's maturities exceeded \$4,500,000.

Total corporate maturities in this country for next year are \$581,500,000. This is \$76,500,000 above all maturities for the present year, but nearly \$300,000,000 below the high figures of \$876,000,000 for corporate maturities in 1915. Below is given a comparison, divided as to issuing companies:

	1917	1915
Railroad	\$366,500,000	\$283,000,000
Industrials	131,000,000	84,500,000
Public utilities	84,000,000	136,500,000
Totals	\$581,500,000	\$504,000,000

The total for railroad maturities given above is \$20,000,000 larger than in the detailed list of such maturities already published, due to the fact that Pennsylvania Railroad nine months 3% notes, due April 10, 1917, were not included in that list.

Month	Amount
January	\$14,852,727
February	10,129,500
March	24,262,800
April	15,594,837
May	18,504,960
June	8,258,139
July	18,701,500
August	2,878,500
September	5,167,190
October	8,988,500
November	10,180,500
December	5,154,500
Grand total	\$130,921,253

STANDING OF
BOSTON BANKS

The individual legal and actual reserves of the Boston national banks and Old Colony Trust Company, members of the clearing house, are appended:

	Nov 18	Nov 11
Legal Actual Legal Actual		
National Union	16.94	21.81
Fourth-Atlantic	15.35	17.14
Merchants	16.49	24.90
Second	16.03	19.90
Nat'l Shawmut	16.71	20.62
Webster & Atlas	16.39	19.11
Boy & Co.	17.95	17.94
First	16.31	22.05
National Security	22.57	34.88
Commercial	17.70	21.33
Old Col Tr Co.	17.59	20.20
Aggregate	16.76	21.13

Nine of the 11 banks are stronger than in previous week in legal reserve and six in actual reserve. No bank is below the legal reserve requirement of 15 per cent, compared with one below in week before. Average aggregate legal reserve is 1.05 per cent higher than last week's, and actual reserve is .34 per cent higher.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 21

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown—H. H. Farr of Farr Bros. & Co.; Tour.

Atlanta—S. Lovitt; U. S.

Augusta, Ga.—P. H. Rice of Rice, O'Connor Shoe Co.; U. S.

Baltimore—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.

Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.

Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Tour.

Christiania, Norway—Harald Anderson; Tour.

Cleveland—G. W. Greber of G. W. Greber Shoe Co.; Essex.

Denver—J. P. Dunn of J. P. Dunn Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex.

Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.

Gainesville, Ga.—W. F. Esty; Essex.

Kansas City—K. L. Barton of McElwain, Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.

Los Angeles—Emil Olcovich; Essex.

Los Angeles—R. H. Jaffa of Jaffa & Co.; Tour.

Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.

New York—A. P. Smith of Reciprocal Jobbers; U. S.

New York—Henry Lilly; Essex.

New York—M. K. Odes; U. S.

New York—N. Joachim; U. S.

New York—S. Levy; U. S.

New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.

Philadelphia—Geo. De Cou of De Cou Bros. & Co.; U. S.

Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar Colam & Co.; U. S.

San Francisco—D. Marx of Rosenthals, Inc.; Copley Plaza.

San Francisco—T. J. Reedy of The Emporium; U. S.

Savannah—M. Blumenthal; U. S.

St. Louis—A. Epstein; U. S.

St. Louis—G. E. Lippman of James Clark Leather Co.; Essex.

St. Louis—L. Rosenwasser; U. S.

St. Louis—M. L. Lipschut; U. S.

York, Pa.—D. S. Peterman of D. S. Peterman & Co.; Adams.

Youngstown, O.—L. Netzwor; Essex.

Youngstown, O.—W. E. Warner of G. M. McKilvey Co.; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

Amsterdam, Holland—M. Lavenbach; Tour.

Christiania, Norway—Joh. Jerndahl; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

SHOE MARKET
AGAIN GROWS
VERY BRISK

High Prices for Everything Continue—Both Buyer and Seller Negotiate With Caution—Big Volume of Orders to Be Had

The demand for footwear shows renewed activity. A fair number of buyers have returned to market to get in personal touch with conditions. The situation is so strongly featured by high prices that the trade is excited, and both buyers and sellers negotiate with caution. That the buyers have a liberal business to place is no secret. Their orders average the largest in the history of footwear.

It is a fallacy for buyers to expect the prices of one day to be those of another; in fact in some grades they have changed more than once in 24 hours. This, however, is not the only cause of the many refusals reported. Factories are rushed with work, many having booked orders up to March 1. Therefore, although terms may be mutually agreeable, prompt shipments are essential to merchants who are themselves in the dilemma of a sold-ahead business.

That some of the larger buyers are caught in trying circumstances goes without saying and there are instances where such have paid advances of from 10 cents to \$1 a pair. This shows how strong and erratic prices are today, and there is not the least hope from the leather market that the situation will change soon. There are reasons to believe present high range of values will be surpassed before spring.

The permanency of all this is not admitted. On the contrary it is the end of it which is being looked for with some apprehension. The flood of business goes on, if anything increasing, in the face of sharp advances. Thus and so urgent the question is often asked, what range of prices will be high enough to check it.

Manufacturers are now tuned up for next fall's business, if new samples can be put to any use. About the only new features in men's and boys' lines from fine dress shoes down are the new prices.

This season is favorable for leather substitutes many of which are being put to practical tests. Some have passed the test already and are acceptable to the trade. Although colored fabric is used for topping in the higher grades and a dull black imitation leather is similarly used in the medium-priced men's and boys' lines, no universal demand for either has resulted. Thus and so, whole buyers will note little change in men's and boys' footwear on their next visit.

The new samples of ladies' boots possess rare and beautiful styles, and for once the medium-price grade has gained over the premier lines. There is an embossed fabric of any color strong and extremely attractive, which is made up whole or in combination with leather. This has not as yet been seen in high-class footwear. The conservatism of the manufacturers of costly boots and shoes ignored these new features. They will probably be found only in boots retailing for \$8 or less. This not being the trade's low-cut season, nothing new is coming in low shoes at present. White canvas is conspicuous, and the demand is greater than the factories can meet. All plants are rushed, and the winter will be busy. Prices are climbing.

Misses', children's and infants' footwear is having a call far in excess of any previous season. A reasonable advance has had no unfavorable effect upon buyers. The desire to get the goods is too great for them to hold back on account of price. Never in the history of the trade were these factories so busy.

Chicago packer hide market is climbing although the trade considered 30 cents an impassable barrier. Sales are active, but the prices have gone so high that the buyers restrict purchase to fit absolute needs. Quotations are not as convincing as transactions. Following are late sales: October and November native steers, 32 cents (a year ago 26 cents); January to June spread native steers, 25½ cents (a year ago 20 cents); October light native cows, 31½ cents (a year ago 23 cents); October heavy native cows, 31 cents (a year ago 24½ cents); November Colorado steers, 30 cents (a year ago 20 cents); November Texas steers, 30 cents (a year ago 21½ cents); November branded cows, 30 cents (a year ago 21½ cents); Ft. Worth branded bulls, 24 cents (a year ago 18 cents).

Such prices stagger the whole market. Unparalleled as these prices are tanners buy, not as freely as in normal times, but enough to meet obligations. Neither are they very much disturbed by the constant changing of values, for this condition has lasted so long that they transact their own business upon a basis safe and profitable at the time. Replacement is lost in the whirl of trading both here and abroad.

The sole leather market is in the closest sold-up condition in its history, and became so during a period in which the highest prices ever known prevailed. No. 1 hemlock touched 54 cents, other grades from 48 to 52 and further advances are considered probable. Oak and union leather are not far apart in prices, bonds selling from 80 to 85 cents, or rather would, if there were any to sell. Backs, sides and offal bring corresponding prices. The demand is brisk, supply low and prices are advancing.

Upper stock is also sold up and on a range of prices never believed possible. Calf skins in the hair brought 55 cents last week and few were to be had, at that. Black finished skins 65 cents, supply limited, and buyers enough to take any lots in sight. Colors sell from 65 cents up to prices too high to mention, but choice, light weight fancy colored stock has sold as high as \$1. The market is a trying one for all concerned, but the widespread belief that tanners are the chief beneficiaries of these high values is not correct. Investigation shows they have been short of raw material for the past 18 months, buying on a high advancing market all this time. It has been only by the cutting of corners that tanners have been able to obtain a profit commensurate with the risk incident with the greatest worldwide demand that ever was, and it is hoped ever will be.

Side upper leather tanners are sold up, no variety too odd, or quality so poor but that a customer may be found for it. Prices are advancing, keeping close after the rising hide market. The calls for staples such as black and colored chrome, elk, gun metal and anodized leather is even greater than last month. The demand is so urgent that other markets have been solicited for a supply. Small lots are acceptable, but even these are scarce. Bark tanned sides are not overlooked in this rush for heavy upper stock and a late big jump in the price had no effect on the sales. Black shoe splits are improving, although the principal trade is foreign. Fine chrome finish, however, is oversold for domestic use. Tanners take no orders at fixed prices until they have cleared the already large bookings.

Patent side leather is now held at 55 cents for the best grades. The demand for this leather is below par, although increasing, but more to keep in line with hide prices. Patent colt, always a ready seller, is cleaned up to bare shelves. Japanners are driving their works to the utmost. Prices of green skins are now such that dealers are pushing up the values, but these are met if one can promise deliveries. Glazed kid is up again from plain blacks to the latest fancy colors. Blacks are 55 cents and colors bring prices as fancy as the shades. The situation has long since passed under r-r-ords, and manufacturers operate without comment. Cabretta glazed skins are now held at 40 cents or less, but how much cheaper depends upon circumstances. There is no excitement, but buyers wonder what next, and where they can go to find a substitute from which to make good footwear at reasonable prices.

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INTERNATIONAL
PAPER'S DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is expected International Paper Company will declare a dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable in January, thereby placing the stock on a 6 per cent basis and cutting off further accumulation of back dividends. This will be the first time since 1908 that the full rate will have been paid, and in the meantime 3½ per cent in back dividends accumulated, which will require \$7,506,245 to liquidate. In event of an increase to 6 per cent on the preferred, the way will be cleared for taking up the question of back dividends.

If mills are able to induce publishers to contract on basis of tonnage only, leaving price to be adjusted from time to time in accordance with conditions in raw material, labor and other markets; and shift the burden of storage, freight and reserve stocks from themselves to the publishers, price of news print throughout 1917 will fluctuate considerably and there is no telling what levels will be attained. The publishers, on the other hand, are seeking to have 1917 contracts renewed on the former basis.

An assurance is that the price in any event will not be less than three cents f. o. b. mill, which is an increase of 75 per cent over price at which contracts were made in October, 1914. Spot price for news print is in some cases double this figure.

ROCK ISLAND'S
EARNINGS LARGER

Rock Island's estimated earnings for the week ending Nov. 14 were \$1,743,092, or \$191,893 larger than for the corresponding week of last year. For the first two weeks in November the earnings showed \$3,352,793, or \$276,787 larger than during the corresponding period last year. The increase since July 1 to date over the corresponding period last year is \$4,602,037. The most important thing, however, in the Rock Island finances is that the very large sum of outstanding vouchers of a year ago has been reduced to a minimum, being at the present time only \$202,000.

Cash on hand Nov. 16 was \$5,895,000, is after paying the large interest payments which were due Oct. 1.

DISTRIBUTION BY
HEYWOOD BROTHERS

Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company have increased common dividend from \$6 to \$8 annual basis by declaration of semi-annual dividend of \$4 a share. An extra dividend of \$5 a share on the common stock was also declared out of the accumulated surplus. Both dividends are payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 24.

Directors have voted to appropriate \$100,000 to be distributed among employees according to term of service on a graduated scale. It is expected that the distribution will be made some time in December or as early as the figures can be arrived at.

TRUST COMPANY CALL

The Massachusetts Bank Commissioner will issue a call for reports from the trust companies on their financial condition as of Nov. 17.

STOCK MARKETS
OF 2,000,000 SHARES
BECOME COMMON

Not so long ago a million-share day was greeted with enthusiasm, but nowadays the market would be styled dull if a full day's turnover in Wall Street did not exceed that figure. Even the advent of 2,000,000-share sessions receives only fair attention.

The amount of business being done on the New York stock exchange is the greatest in 11 years, or since January 1906. So far in November, a period of 14 trading days, 21,342,415 shares have changed hands, a daily average of 1,524,530 shares. If this is maintained throughout the balance of the month, the enormous aggregate of 35,112,245 shares would result, a total exceeded only twice in the history of Wall Street, January, 1906, with 35,353,169 shares, and by the record total of 41,719,086 in April, 1906.

For the first time since the fall of 1904, following election of Mr. Roosevelt to the presidency, there were two successive days of 2,000,000 shares, when on Thursday and Friday this record was equaled.

Since election day, four 2,000,000-share markets have occurred. This makes a total of six such big turn-overs this year, including one each in September and October. On Sept. 25, 2,392,710 shares were traded in, the largest for any day since March 14, 1907.

BANK OF GERMANY REPORT

BERLIN, Germany.—A statement issued by the Imperial Bank of Germany giving its condition as of Nov. 15 (figures in marks) is: Total coin and bullion increased 5,105,000; gold increased 4,372,000; treasury notes increased 47,632,000; notes of other banks increased 5,277,000; bills discounted increased 435,422,000; advances decreased 860,000; investments increased 2,919,000; other securities increased 21,767,000; notes in circulation decreased 67,515,000; deposits increased 529,426,000; other liabilities increased 55,411,000; total gold holdings 2,516,752,000 marks.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Mo	Sat	ago	ago
10 Highest gr rails	94.97	.07	.75	.87
10 Second gr rails	91.36	.03	.20	*.61
10 Public utility bds	96.52	.04	.06	2.51
10 Industrial bonds	99.33	.08	.37	1.73
Combined aver.	95.54	.05	.34	1.12

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Athletic Refining	925	940
Buckeye Pipe Line	105	107
Indiana Pipe Line	110	113
Ohio Oil	365	368
Prairie Oil & Gas	645	650
South Penn Oil	495	510
Standard Oil, California	381	385
Indiana	860	870
New Jersey	685	690
New York	273	278
Illinois-Pipe	212	216
Prairie Pipe	335	340

ELECTION DOES
NOT INTERFERE
WITH BUSINESS

Industries Throughout the West Are Very Active—Pig Iron Situation Interesting

CHICAGO, Ill.—The general business situation, from all outward appearances, has not changed materially during the past fortnight and especially since election. The opponents of President Wilson still talk of the grave results which will occur before the end of his second term but they concede that his reelection will not have a serious effect on business for the time being.

It is pointed out that many grave questions requiring broad statesmanship will confront the country during the next few years and there is considerable doubt now as to how they will be met. On the other hand, the friends of Mr. Wilson seem to have confidence in the outcome. The sum total of the result of the election is that the element of uncertainty has not been removed.

Evidences are accumulating that business operations of all kinds are forging ahead. Last year at this time railroad tonnage was heavy and at the present time the tonnage of western railroads is equal to that period or above. The roads are all short of cars and there seems to be no immediate relief. Tonnage is made up of widely diversified classifications and industry in every direction is teeming with activity.

The position of the pig iron market is still the most interesting feature of the industrial situation. The quantity to be had at the present time is insufficient while the call by home and foreign consumers is still unabated. The average price of pig iron is the highest since 1907. The situation in the car building industry is reflected by the numerous new orders. Demands for steel seem to justify the expectation that all companies will have their capacity fully taken up throughout the coming year.

Bank clearings continue to grow larger. Money remains easy all over the country and the investment situation shows indications of expanding. There is very little new commercial paper coming on the market reflecting the strong financial position of mercantile and other interests.

The dry goods trade, both wholesale and retail, is exceeding all records. Collections are satisfactory in every direction.

SANCTION TRUST CERTIFICATES
COLUMBUS, O.—Ohio State Utilities Commission gave authority to New York Central road to issue \$12,000,000 trust certificates in 1917, proceeds to be used in purchasing rolling stock.

ORDERS FOR LOCOMOTIVES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Locomotive Company has received orders for 25 locomotives for Nickel Plate road, and four for the Birmingham Southern.

\$8,516,000

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company

(NEW COMPANY)

Prior Lien Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

DUE JULY 1, 1950

Price 90 and interest

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

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OF NEW YORK

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NORTHWESTERN FOOTBALL NOW AT ITS ZENITH

F. J. Murphy, Former Yale Player, Has Developed Splendid Eleven to Represent the Evanston University This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—Two years ago the best that F. J. Murphy, a Yale man just arrived in Evanston, could do was to hold the Northwestern football games from being a rout. Last year it was better than that, an improvement of a couple of touchdowns, relatively. This week, to everybody's surprise, the Purple goes into the final game of the year unbeaten, and what is still more surprising, the honors of the Western Conference hang on Northwestern's performance. "What's the reason for it?" a writer for the Western Bureau asked Coach Murphy. The question was asked at the close of a little description of the Purple's material, and taken altogether, this is what the Northwestern leader said: "What material we have is pretty fair, though the backfield would naturally be considered better than the average; but the line material would be considered very mediocre as compared with that of other institutions. We have been very short on quantity. The squad has numbered 26 and it has been seldom that more than 16 or 18 of these would be out the same time. Roughly the material is better than that of the past two years at Northwestern, but neither in quantity or quality to be compared with that of other institutions. The teaming feature of the whole squad has been the businesslike attitude of the men, their keen intent to give their best and making their best effort to win; the general fellowship through all the squad, and willingness to sacrifice oneself if necessary for the good of the whole. The animus of the team, I believe, is the reason for its good year."

At other institutions the appearance of team sentiment and college appreciation it may be weighed lightly, because it is an old story, but it means a tremendous lot at Northwestern, where it is very unusual. Only last spring the baseball team disbanded before the last game because there was not enough interest among the players to keep it going.

In past years Purple teams have won a few big games, but these occurrences are long past—the last victory over Chicago some 15 years back—and generally were followed, it is said, by slumps. This season the team has gone ahead steadily, beating Lake Forest, Chicago, Drake, Indiana, Iowa and Purdue in succession. It appears well balanced, strong on defense, clever and fast on offense, and imbued with persistence and pluck. In the championship game at Columbus this Saturday, Northwestern reaches the zenith of its football history.

In general, the team has a good supply of light, fast backs, aided by a plunging fullback of first-rate ability, and makes efficient use of the forward pass to protect the running game. Capt. J. L. Driscoll '18, Northwestern has one of the premier backfield men in the conference. Coach Murphy remarks that he is exceptional in that he is good at carrying the ball, line plunging, punting, drop kicking, and forward passing; in fact, excellent in each particular.

To go over the line-up with the Purple coach, Fred Norman '18, at right end, has been showing an exceptionally good defensive game this season, and has been alternating with Driscoll in punting. He came to college with four years' football training at Lane High School in Chicago. Right tackle is S. R. Putnam '19, weighing 176, one of the best high school tackles in the state, very good, so Coach Murphy observes, especially on offense. Putnam is a few big games, but these occurrences are long past—the last victory over Chicago some 15 years back—and generally were followed, it is said, by slumps. This season the team has gone ahead steadily, beating Lake Forest, Chicago, Drake, Indiana, Iowa and Purdue in succession. It appears well balanced, strong on defense, clever and fast on offense, and imbued with persistence and pluck. In the championship game at Columbus this Saturday, Northwestern reaches the zenith of its football history.

At center we have E. J. Smith '17, a two-year football man, though out but little last year. Smith weighs around 262. He does his position as well as any, and I think is the best in the West at it. He looks slow, but is really speedy and doesn't get fooled. On the other side of the line, John Ellrich '18, at left guard, has been doing steady work, and at left tackle S. Bennett '19, weighing 178, does well for a first-year man. At the end, W. P. Brumback '19, half on out last year's freshman team, is good, but not so finished as Norman. The line has been under difficulties, since nearly every lineman is outweighed by our opponents, except Smith, who adds 13 pounds to each teammate. With Randolph in at center, instead of Smith, the line averages 168. The line, however, has held its own or better in each game played, and that I attribute entirely to the work of E. W. McDewitt, Yale '12, who has done much in the employment of an original style of defense with nominally mediocre material.

"It is generally recognized that the backfield is made up of exceptional men, who include Lloyd Ellingwood '19, 150; Robert Koehler '19, 178; Elroy Cigrand '19, 148; M. P. Underhill '17, 150; E. Mueller '19, 154; Willis Brightmaire '19, 132; E. P. Williams '17, 145,

and Captain Driscoll. We have practically two sets of backs. Koehler's work at fullback has not been fully appreciated by the average spectator; but he has played a defensive game that I don't believe has been surpassed in the West this year. His offensive game has been equally good, and his interference for the other backs is a very important factor in their success. Brightmaire is a first-rate field general, naturally a driving force for his team, speedy, clever as an open-field runner, and ranks with the best of the quarterbacks. Ellingwood has improved with each game, is a sure tackler, fine at running with the ball, and absolutely dependable under all circumstances. Cigrand is a different type from Ellingwood in that he is especially clever in open-field running and excels at throwing forward passes, but is not so good in the plunging game."

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—Leeds and Hull, the two leading teams of the Northern Rugby Football Union, were both beaten on Oct. 28. It must be admitted that both were figuring on their opponents' territory, but even that does not sufficiently account for the result. Leeds were playing at Batley, and mainly through failure to adapt themselves to the condition of the ground, lost by 5 points to 0. The Batley forwards were very aggressive, and adopted the "kick and rush" style of play, which had the effect of spoiling any attempt at combination among the Leeds backs. Hull Kingston Rovers played equally effective football against the Hull team, and by a score of 15 points to 5, broke the sequence of eight defeats they have suffered at the hands of Hull. The teams were level at half time, but after the interval the Rovers' light forwards, including three substitutes, played up so well that they gained a well-merited decision as stated.

In Lancashire, St. Helens are making a great effort to "carry on" despite the lack of support, and had the pleasure of recording their first victory of the season on Saturday with Swinton as the opposition. Halsall, the St. Helens' halfback, scored eight of the ten points credited to his team, and gave a splendid display. Swinton had to be content with three points. The St. Helens Recreation team were also victorious, but on the Oldham ground. The win was obtained by a bare margin of 3 points to 2. Other matches played in Lancashire resulted as follows:

Wigan 12 points, Widnes 2; Bolton Rangers 3, Warrington 2; Salford 13, Rochdale 0. Barrow also were successful in their match with Leigh. A most remarkable try was obtained by Dobson for the winning side. He was standing on his own line when he received the ball, and by running the whole length of the field and kicking the ball over the heads of some of his opponents, succeeded in grounding the ball behind the Leigh line.

In Yorkshire a good game dominated by the forwards was witnessed at Huddersfield, where Wakefield Trinity were the visitors. Trinity were three points up at half time, but a dropped goal from the foot of Riddingsworth and a try scored by Radcliffe gave the home team the victory by 5 points to 3. Bramley were inexplicably beaten by 3 points to 0, at Brighouse, after beating their opponents the previous week by over 20 points. Bradford won their encounter with Hunslet by 9 points to 0, and Dewsbury scored 15 points at York to the home team's 5. Results of the league up to date:

	P	W	D	L	Pts	P.C.
Leeds	9	7	0	2	14	77.77
Hull	8	6	0	2	12	75.00
Salford	8	6	0	2	12	75.00
Barrow	4	3	0	1	6	75.00
Batley	9	1	1	7	12	72.22
Halifax	8	2	1	5	12	68.75
Hull K. R.	8	5	1	2	11	67.50
Warrington	8	5	0	3	10	62.50
Wigan	8	5	0	3	10	62.50
Bramley	9	5	1	3	11	61.11
Widnes	5	3	2	0	8	60.00
St. Helens' Rec.	7	4	0	3	8	60.00
Leigh	9	5	0	4	10	55.55
Wakefield T. R.	9	4	2	3	10	55.55
Broughton R.	8	4	0	4	8	50.00
Dewsbury	8	4	0	4	8	50.00
Bradford	8	3	0	5	6	50.00
Huddersfield	7	2	0	5	4	28.57
Hunslet	9	2	0	7	4	22.22
St. Helens' H.	5	1	0	4	2	20.00
Brighouse R.	6	1	0	5	2	16.66
Rochdale H.	7	1	0	6	2	14.28
York	8	1	0	7	2	12.50
Oldham	3	0	0	3	0	00.00
Runcorn	4	0	0	4	0	00.00

LEHIGH TEAM NOT UP TO STANDARD

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—For Lehigh University this is the most important week in football practice the team has had this season. The gradual system of development inaugurated by Coach J. T. Keady is reaching its climax; but before the important Lafayette game, next Saturday, the men are face to face with a lot of hard work just at this time. Coach Keady finds his force not up to the condition he would desire. Pons and Chenoweth are practically out of the game.

COLUMBIA TEAM WILL WORK HARD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Only four members of Columbia's varsity football team reported at Monday's light practice on South Field, following the defeat of Saturday by Wesleyan. According to Head Coach T. N. Metcalf a campaign of hard work for the last game of the year, with New York University this week, will be inaugurated at the practice today. Joseph Brown, varsity center for two seasons, may not play Saturday.

HARVARD TEAM HAS HARD WORK AT THE STADIUM

Crimson Players Will Be Given Long Session of Football Practice Behind Closed Gates

Harvard's varsity football players will be given a hard practice session behind the closed gates of Soldiers Field this afternoon. All of the first-string players are in shape for the hardest kind of work, as was shown when they reported Monday afternoon and went through some strenuous practice consisting of a long but light scrimmage between teams A and B, in which both teams scored, although most of the points were made by Team A.

Minot, who took the place of Casey on Team A for a short while because the latter was late reporting, scored first for the regulars on a long run. Shortly afterwards Phinney, substituting for Harte, recovered a fumble on Team B's 15-yard line and this paved the way for a touchdown a few minutes later by Thacher. Team A again rushed the ball down the field until Bond plunged through the line for the third score.

Team B got its chance when the regulars fumbled on their own 20-yard line and were quick to take advantage of it. Murray making the only tally for the substitutes. Neither team was able to score any further touchdowns but each tried a drop-kick, that of Robinson for Team A going squarely between the uprights, while Murray's for Team B was wide. The lineup:

TEAM A	TEAM B
C. A. Coolidge, Brewer, I. e.,	r. e. Batchelder
Wheeler, I. e.,	Sweetser
Dadmun, I. e.,	Wiggin
Snodgrass, I. e.,	Day, Duncan
Cahner, I. e.,	Taylor
Harte, Phinney, I. e.,	Murray
Robinson, I. e.,	Ryan
Thacher, Bond, I. e.,	Hitchcock
Casey, r. h. b.,	Bond, Burnham
Horween, I. e.,	Minot

Head Coach Houghton will speak at the last football mass meeting of the year in the Living Room of the Union tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. This will be the final opportunity for the undergraduates to show their support of the team before it goes into the Yale game by turning out at the mass meeting to cheer the men. The team will be at the meeting for a short while and Capt. H. H. Dadmun '17 will precede Coach Houghton's speech with a few words.

The team will hold its final practice of the year in the Stadium tomorrow afternoon and the members of the University will march to the field to witness it. The parade will form in the Yard at 3:30 o'clock and, headed by the regimental band, will reach Soldiers Field at 4 o'clock, when the undergraduates will be admitted.

JOHNSON FAVORS FORMING A THIRD MAJOR LEAGUE

CHICAGO, Ill.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League, would not oppose the formation of a third major baseball league, he said Monday when recent statements concerning such an organization were brought to his attention. "In fact," said President Johnson, "I rather like the idea."

As Mr. Johnson was the foremost opponent of the Federal League, his attitude was regarded with unusual interest.

Cities proposed in connection with a third league are Baltimore, Buffalo, Newark, Toronto, Toledo, Indianapolis, Louisville and Milwaukee. The plan as at present discussed is to raise cities to major league standing by placing them outside the draft.

BARROW AGAINST THIRD LEAGUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—E. G. Barrow, president of the International League, on his return here from the meeting of minor baseball leagues in New Orleans, declared the idea of a third major league is preposterous. He admitted the amalgamation of cities in the International League and American Association had been discussed, but denied it was the idea to call the new circuit a major league.

ANNAPOLIS, OUT FOR PRACTICE

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The work of finishing off the Annapolis football team for the West Point game was begun Monday afternoon by Head Coach J. H. Ingram and his assistants. There will be practice today and tomorrow and Thursday morning here, and it will be continued on the Polo grounds Friday.

The practice will be secret, except for those in close touch with the team. The midshipmen assembled in the stands Monday afternoon and encouraged their team.

MANY IMPORTANT MATTERS PUT UP AT MEETING

Annual Gathering of A. A. U. in New York Brings Out Big Questions—Very Successful Session Is Looked For

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is to have a very successful year during 1916-1917 is today the opinion of those who are in charge of the association's affairs following the carrying out of many important matters at the annual meeting held in this city Monday.

Several questions of importance were acted upon. The new amateur rule which was drawn up a year ago and was up for action this year was unanimously accepted. One of the questions which received serious consideration was the proposal to cease the registration of women swimmers. After much discussion it was voted to continue the registration of women for swimming events confined exclusively to women.

G. J. Turner of Baltimore was re-elected president of the union, and F. W. Rubien of this city was again made secretary and treasurer. R. W. Dodd, San Francisco, was elected first vice-president; T. B. Watts, St. Louis, second vice-president; W. A. Prout, Boston, third vice-president and Joseph Ritchie, Chicago, fourth vice-president. St. Louis was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting in November, 1917.

At dates or places for the national championships were announced, but it was recommended to the championship committee that the national outdoor senior championship be awarded to St. Louis and it was regarded as probable that the national indoor junior title meet will take place at Buffalo on New Year's night.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Rubien, which was favorably passed upon, showed the past year was profitable to the extent of \$1721.66 over all expenses.

All the amendments relating to the disbarment, pardoning and reinstatement of athletes who transgress the rules which were enacted here last January were adopted. An attempt to make it imperative that all delegates to the annual meetings should be amateurs in good standing was voted down.

In future when a student reaches his majority he can register from the place where his college is situated as his residence, and compete in open competition for a club in that district. This means that an adult Yale student can register from New Haven and compete for a club in the Metropolitan Association.

By a vote of 27 to 15, Miss Aileen Allen of Los Angeles, who won the national diving championship this year, was declared an eligible amateur although prior to 1914 she was a professional swimmer and diver.

HARVARD GIVES CLASS NUMERALS

Class football numerals have been awarded to the following members of the Harvard freshman football team which defeated Yale: H. O. Aphoroph of Milton, Augustus Aspinwall of Boston, S. B. Blanchard Jr. of Boston, Wesley Brocker of Lindstrom, Minn.; W. W. Caswell Jr. of Boston, W. H. Cheney of Peterboro, N. H.; F. C. Church of Lowell, A. S. Cohen of Cambridge, J. G. Coolidge 2d of Brookline, W. J. Geary of Philadelphia, Pa.; R. G. Hadley of Cambridge, R. P. Halliwell 2d of Chestnut Hill, E. S. Hobbs of San Antonio, Tex.; Arnold Horween of Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Johnson of Worcester, J. R. Litchfield of Brookline, Goodhue Livingston Jr. of New York, N. Y.; E. S. McKittick of St. Louis, Mo.; Charles Thorndike of Boston, L. M. Weld of New York, N. Y.; H. L. Whitney of Dedham, T. S. Woods of Boston; managers, W. P. Belknap Jr. of New York, N. Y., and Chase Melten Jr. of New York, N. Y.

RESTA BECOMES AUTO CHAMPION

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Dario Resta, automobile racing driver, became the sole claimant of the American Automobile Association's title of "Champion Driver of America" Monday when John Aitken, his opponent, announced that he would not race at Ascot Speedway Thanksgiving Day.

Resta has 4100 points for the championship title. With Aitken out, there is no one remaining who can defeat him by winning the 100 points allowed the Ascot winner. This is the final contest of the year in which points will be allowed.

LAFAYETTE STARTS FINAL WEEK'S WORK

EASTON, Pa.—The Lafayette varsity football team started a week of preparation for the game with Lehigh Monday. Ritter was the only candidate for the team who was not present. He will play again this year. To offset this Lehigh, the regular tackle, who has been out of the game for a few days, Fain and Nall are attempting to remove the conditions that resulted in their being declared ineligible.

YALE VARSITY FOOTBALL TEAM WILL PRACTICE

Head Coach Jones Plans to Give First-String Players Light Scrimmage in the Yale Bowl

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Head Coach T. A. D. Jones will put the Yale varsity football team through a light scrimmage session in the Yale Bowl this afternoon. It will be the first scrimmage of the week and the second practice held since the game at Princeton Saturday.

Monday's work was very light and all of the players who took part in the Princeton game were on the field and ready to practice. They returned from Atlantic City about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Coach Jones had the players get into their uniforms and gave them a light signal drill in the base-ball cage. This drill lasted about half an hour. All but three of the players who started in the Princeton game took part in the drill, the exceptions being Captain Black, Fox and Callahan, Zenner, Galt and Hutchinson took their places.

It is expected that the same lineup will start against Harvard as started against Princeton with the possible exception of La Roche at quarterback. Smith was the first choice for this important position and it is thought likely that he will start against Harvard if in condition.

The coaches had a long secret session Monday evening, at which the plays to be used in the Harvard game were gone over. Head Coach Jones expects Harvard to put up a much stronger game against the Eli team than did Princeton last week and he realizes that Yale will have to be stronger if it is to win from the Crimson. Dr. W. T. Bull watched the Harvard substitutes in their game with Brown and is giving Head Coach Jones and the Yale players valuable information about the Harvard formations used last Saturday.

LETTERS GIVEN TO THE BOWDOIN FOOTBALL TEAM

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The Bowdoin College athletic council has awarded football letters to 16 players and to Manager E. H. Blanchard '17.

The players receiving letters were Capt. N. Shumway '17, B. W. Bartlett '17, B. P. Bradford '17, Boniface Campbell '17, A. B. Chapman '17, K. E. McNaughton '17, J. C. Oliver '17, F. E. Phillips '17, C. R. Foster '18, R. T. Small '19, P. S. Turner '19, C. P. Rhoades '20, and A. H. Drummond '20. The council nominated A. S. Gray '18, of Portland and T. R. Stearns '18, of Rumford as candidates for manager of next year's football team, and M. R. Grover '19, of North Berwick and H. A. Mitchell '19, of Brunswick for assistant manager. The election will be held next Monday when the football men will meet to elect a captain.

Benjamin Houser, who coached the Bowdoin College baseball team last spring, signed a contract Monday to coach the team again this season, according to Manager F. D. MacComick. Coach Houser, who formerly played with the Boston Nationals and Philadelphia Americans.

WEST POINT MEN IN HARD WORKOUT

WEST POINT, N. Y.—With but a few days left for the West Point eleven to get into shape for the Annapolis game at the Polo Grounds the coaches sent the Cadets into the hardest Monday workout of the season. For two hours the men were drilled incessantly in every department of the game.

The players showed improvement along certain lines, but some things were below standard and it is these deficiencies which are bothering the coaches most. All the varsity men were in the drill except Vidal and Butler. The latter was in uniform and will, in all probability, resume practice today. Vidal rested after Saturday's strenuous game.

TACKLING DRILL FOR N. Y. U. ELEVEN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York University team had a special drill in tackling Monday, the Maryland game on Saturday having found the eleven weak in that department. Then the coaches lined the team up against the scrubs for scrimmage.

For a time Howard Cann played as quarterback on the varsity, but was later superseded by Mackenzie. Ted Cann, Weinheimer, Warman and Eberhardt also played in the regular backfield for a while. Capt. Bernstein will probably be out of the Columbia game.

BROOKLYN GETS SNYDER

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The board of arbitration of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues finished consideration of disputed cases Monday and adjourned. Among the decisions announced was the award to Brooklyn of Catcher Snyder, who was claimed by Macon, Ga.

OREGON ELEVEN SELECTED PASADENA, Cal.—The football team of the University of Oregon was selected Monday to play the University of Pennsylvania eleven here Nov. 25, Jan. 1, 1917, the football committee of the Tournament of Roses Association announced.

WISCONSIN HAD CRICKET CLUB MANY YEARS AGO

Was Organized at University in Madison in the Spring of 1863—Once Had 29 Members

MADISON, Wis.—Football has not always been the major sport at the University of Wisconsin, according to a record book recently unearthed by Prof. J. E. Olson, in an old desk in University Hall. The book contains the constitution and list of members of the cricket club organized in the spring of 1863.

Unlike athletic finances of the present day the total accounts of the cricket club consisted of the collecting and spending of \$7.50. It took \$1.50 to purchase bats, five cents to have the cover on the ball mended, and 80 cents to purchase a new ball when the other gave out completely.

The club was organized before the days of coeducation, and any member of the university could become a member of the club by paying the sum of 25 cents. Two umpires "to settle disputes in reference to rules and regulations" were elected in addition to the usual club officers.

At its most prosperous period the cricket club had 29 members who met once a week to transact business and adjourned to the playground for the weekly game. There are no further records of the cricket club after the closing of the school year of 1863.

CORNELL LOOKS FOR HARD GAME WITH PENN TEAM

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell varsity football team listened to a long talk by Head Coach A. H. Sharpe Monday based on his impressions of the Pennsylvania eleven. Coach Sharpe saw Pennsylvania for the first time this year when he watched the Michigan-Pennsylvania game at Ann Arbor last Saturday, and he is convinced that the Ithacans will have a hard time at Philadelphia on Thanksgiving Day.

The Cornell team is in better shape now than at any time this year, and the improvement in team work has been rapid. Practically all of the men are in good shape, and Tilley will make the Pennsylvania trip. Bretz, a promising halfback, will go into action, scrimmaging, and he may get a place in the varsity lineup for part of the Pennsylvania game. There is no doubt, however, that Speed will be the first choice at left half.

The coaches have planned a few new forward passes and other plays which the team will practice this week. Some of the formations used so far have been discarded. The aim of the work this week will be to get more speed out of the men, and two or three hard scrimmages will also be on the program.

SCHEDULE FOR THE PRINCETON HOCKEY SEASON

PRINCETON, N. J.—With six regulars back from the 1916 team, hockey prospects at Princeton are very promising. Cushman, Ford, Hills, Schoen, Scully and Humphries will be available for this year's team. Princeton should play the best hockey in years this season.

The lack of a rink at Princeton forces the players to make use of the St. Nicholas rink for practice and games. This year the series with Yale at Pittsburgh has been eliminated, and the schedule stands as follows:

Dec. 19—St. Paul's School, at New York; 20—Williams, at New York; Jan. 10—Dartmouth, at New York; 13—Yale, at New York; 20—Harvard, at New York; 27—Yale, at New Haven; Feb. 2—Harvard, at Boston; 24—Harvard, at Boston (in case of tie); 28—Yale, at New York (in case of tie).

LIGHT PRACTICE FOR PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Coach G. S. Warner of the University of Pittsburgh football team ordered the squad out for a light practice Monday. The reason for this Monday practice is the evidence of listlessness appearing in the play of the varsity men, who, after the hard games against Syracuse, Pennsylvania and Washington and Jefferson, let down in their preparation for the Carnegie Technology game last Saturday. The result was a surprise in that they had to work hard to keep the visitors from evening up on the score in the last period of play.

DARLING AND LEIGHTON WIN

N. P. Darling, '17, again figured in the races for Harvard oarsmen, winning the pair-oar race with D. Leighton, '19, over the mile course in the Charles River Basin Monday. Capt. Cabot of the Harvard varsity crew could not do better than third in this race. Darling and Leighton took the lead early in the race and led across the finish. A. Coolidge, '17, and J. M. Franklin, '18, were second, while H. Cabot Jr., '17, and R. S. Emmett, '19, came in third.

PERRY TO CAPTAIN COLBY

WATERVILLE, Me.—E. J. Perry of Lawrence, Mass., has been elected captain of the Colby College football team for 1917. He prepared for college at Lawrence High School, where he was captain his senior year. He plays right end, and is the unanimous choice for the All-Maine team in that position. He is a sophomore.

MANY ENTER WESTERN CROSS-COUNTRY MEET

Wisconsin, Champions of 1915, Among the Eleven Colleges Which Have Entered Athletics for Race Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Western Conference cross-country meet, to be held over the Purdue University course Saturday, brings out the largest list of entries in the history of these events, according to Secretary Avery Brundage of the Intercollegiate Conference of the Association. The colleges entering teams are Wisconsin, last year's champions; Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Chicago, Northwestern, Ohio State, Purdue, Kansas and Iowa State College. The 149 contestants, taken from the official preliminary list, are as follows: Ohio State University—R. E. Bock, E. L. Becker, C. C. Boyd, N. L. Barnett, T. E. Brand, C. W. Clark, L. L. Chaney, D. C. Drake, W. M. Davis, U. P. Hine, L. E. Hill, C. K. Hammond, W. H. Johnston, R. L. Kennedy, V. R. McCormick, C. A. Miller, H. H. Marsh, C. E. Moser, R. E. Nevin, G. F. Oman, G. N. Penick, M. E. Steinbiller, F. E. Smyser, J. D. Sayre, D. G. Shoup, F. E. Todd, E. D. Vance, L. O. White.

University of Wisconsin—D. G. Blachner, S. N. Boardman, A. J. Brann, A. R. Burr, Donald Crothers, T. H. Davis, W. L. Dayton, B. W. Elson, F. D. Gibson, Dunmer Golden, R. C. Johnson, S. E. Lawson, H. J. Pratt, A. A. Scharf, K. M. Kelley. University of Illinois—H. B. Bramlett, H. L. Carlson, D. V. Chapman, W. J. Cunningham, H. S. Gantz, D. J. Kadyk, Norman McKinney, W. B. Newlin, A. J. Somers, F. M. Spink, C. E. Swenson, E. C. Vedder.

University of Minnesota—N. C. Stevens, W. W. Schmid, Oliver Skellett, J. E. Lyson, G. E. Hammer, J. W. Nelson, H. M. Griffin, H. A. Cross, A. W. Edson, T. F. Cox, E. A. Ballinger, Arlington Wallace. Northwestern University—E. H. De Swarte, Milton Kraft, Otto Brauner, Samuel Greenberg, Harley McKesson, Lefroy Hammond, C. Nichols, J.

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POLISH ATTITUDE IN THE CONFLICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Since the decision of the German and Austrian administrations in Poland to designate, and deal with the Poles of the occupied districts as "subjects of the kingdom of Poland," and not as "subjects of an enemy State" frequent statements have appeared in the German press to the effect that the Poles are anxious to take an active part in the war. Thus the Municipal Council of Warsaw is reported to have passed a resolution recently to that effect, and a Berlin paper entitled *Polnische Blätter* has taken to citing extracts from the Polish press indicative of the patriotism which the German papers declare is increasing among the Poles. One of the most recent of these extracts was taken from the *Goniec* of Warsaw, and read as follows:

The active Pole followed what was to him an inner behest at the very outset of the war. Polish legions became an expression of Polish political thought, and the exponents of national aspirations. Today it is high time to claim the glorious inheritance of the legions, and to call into being a movement worthy of a great historic nation.

The Polish nation will only really save itself from going under and at the same time create for itself another future if it takes a step demanded by the aspirations of the nation, if it secures and extends its frontiers by its own act.

The Godzina Polski is also quoted as advocating an active attitude, first from a military point of view because it says it is clearly proved that "the German strategic genius has everywhere proved victorious up to the present," and secondly on the political ground that Germany and Austria have done what the Grand Duke Nicholas merely promised, in that they have united the Polish territories. The third argument, continued the paper, is of a moral nature. The war has imposed upon us immense burdens; we have won what for a long time seemed utterly unattainable; we won cultural freedom, the use of the Polish language in our schools, the possibility of expressing our views as to Polish national demands. On this moral foundation a comradeship in arms can be built up. . . . We must put it to ourselves that we must either renounce our freedom, or, in view of favorable circumstances, intervene now or never.

ARREST OF M. ROCLETTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The arrest of M. Rochette, the financial adventurer, at Amiens while on military leave, caused a momentary sensation in Paris. It will be remembered that his trial ended in a sentence of three years' imprisonment, but that he managed to elude the police and had not been heard of since. It was believed that he had found refuge in South America. On the outbreak of the war Rochette returned to France with the idea of enlisting under an assumed name. He has been on active service for the last two years and having entered the motor transport service, he was among those specially mentioned by General Joffre for service on the Verdun front. Interest has been added to the affair by the announcement, which M. Gustave Hervé makes in *La Victoire*, that he was the means of getting Rochette into the army at the beginning of August, 1914. In a characteristically frank article Hervé describes how,

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among those men who saw an opportunity of rehabilitating themselves by fighting for their country, and came to Hervé for help in getting into the army, was Rochette. After a little hesitation, Hervé yielded to his request and provided him with the military papers of a friend who had been declared unfit for active service. This friend was Hervé's collaborator, M. Georges Blenaimé. Hervé, while quite indifferent to any consequences which his action may have for himself, hopes that the Government will not be so ill advised as to reopen at a time like the present the half-forgotten scandal of the Rochette affair. In the days of the French Revolution, he adds, if a man had acted as Rochette has, he would have been pardoned.

ARMENIAN SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The executive committee of the Association Franco-Armenie met recently under the presidency of M. Guernier, former under-secretary of state. The committee approved of a scheme for the publication of a pamphlet to make known among the French people the sufferings of Armenia. A commission was also appointed to draw up a program for the defense of French interests in the East, with Senator Flaudin as president and M. F. Macler as secretary.

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PUBLIC OPINION IN SWITZERLAND FOR GOVERNMENT

Confidence Expressed in the Federal Council's Ability to Cope With Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—The outstanding feature of public opinion in Switzerland at the present time is general confidence in the Government to cope in a satisfactory manner with the great difficulties caused by the war. A striking instance of this is furnished by the attitude of the press in the case of the new economic convention with Germany. While details of this agreement are lacking, the papers of both German and French Switzerland express confidence that the men delegated to conclude it have done their best to safeguard the interests of the Republic.

There have of late been various evidences to show how the Swiss people are carefully guarding their civil rights against any possible encroachment on the part of the military authorities. The democratic ideal is so deep-rooted in the thoughts of the people that any attempt to obscure it causes a popular outburst, even in these times of war. The people know that, although the Federal Council may not always be beyond making mistakes, they can rely upon the assurances given them by the Government on various occasions. For instance, in an address in June last Federal Councillor Schulthess made the following statement:

The Federal Council and the army command have always been ready to admit that troops, which it may become necessary to use for maintaining order at home, can only be employed by order of the Federal Council, which, with regard to the measures to be taken, keeps in touch with the cantonal governments and takes into consideration the wishes of the latter as to the troops to be used.

At present there is a movement on foot, the object of which is to bring about a change in the constitution to the effect that the number of Federal councillors be increased from seven to nine members. The people are aware that the pressure of work of the Federal Council has been tremendous; not only that, but it is generally recognized that with the establishment of peace the work will still more increase, for there is a feeling abroad that Switzerland will play an important part in the peace negotiations. The movement has the support of all parties, but whether or not it will succeed it is impossible to say.

A great problem for the country is the high cost of living. Here, too, the Government has been very active and both the amount consumed and prices of foodstuffs are, in many instances, regulated by a system of ration cards. Last year the price of potatoes was from 1.6 to 1.9 per sack; today the sack costs 2.21, and a great many other necessities have experienced a similar increase. Although no official meatless days have been ordered, so far, many families have had to adopt them, the price of meat being almost prohibitive.

Many people, no doubt, deplore the fact that the making of ammunition for the belligerents became a necessity, however small the supplies may be; but to those large watch factories, with the watch trade at a standstill, it was a question of accepting the work or remaining idle. Both groups of belligerents receive supplies. The raw materials are furnished by the country from which the order comes, and any firm working for one power is automatically "blacklisted" by the enemy of that power.

The care of the wounded soldiers and the exchange of prisoners of war to and from the various belligerent countries is taking its normal course. In connection with this work the Federal railways administration is being praised for its efficient and business-like handling of the situation.

BRITISH WORKERS AND RISE IN PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The war emergency workers national committee have considered the report of the food prices committee and regret that the committee's proposals lack definiteness and are not compulsory. The Government, in the opinion of the committee, should become the purchaser in the country of production of the whole of the meat and bacon imported (prohibiting other imports); convey these imports in ships, which the Government should charter at reasonable rates, fixed by itself; become equally the sole purchasers of the home production of meat and bacon (as the War Office has taken over the whole wool-clip); and arrange for the distribution and retailing of these supplies at prescribed maximum prices. The early introduction of a bill empowering the local authorities to establish municipal shops for the supply of foodstuffs and coal, and enabling the Local Government Board to require any local authority to come to a decision as to the establishment of such municipal shops within a month is also advocated. The provision by the local authorities of milk for infants up to five years of age and of meals for nursing mothers, as recommended by the committee should, the committee maintain, be made obligatory on all the local authorities, and they insist upon the recommendation of the food prices committee regarding the necessity of increasing wages being carried out.

The committee welcome the decision of the Government to undertake the purchase and conveyance to this country of all the wheat required to be imported, but consider that the powers of the wheat commission should be extended to the compulsory purchase of the home production (as in the case of the wool-clip); that strict

gent regulations should be made to limit the profits or charges to be made by dealers, millers and bakers, so as to insure that for the period of the war and for six months afterwards bread shall be sold throughout the kingdom at a price not exceeding 6d. per quarter loaf and flour at equivalent prices, any loss so incurred to be met as a portion of the general cost of the war; and that the Trade Union and cooperative movements should be represented on the commission.

In view of the rise in food prices the committee recommend that a demand should be made for a rise in the separation allowance for a wife to £1 per week, with corresponding percentages of increase in the allowances for children. An increase in the whole scale of pensions is urged, the 10s. for the widow of a soldier being raised to 15s., and the 25s. for the totally disabled soldier to 37s. 6d. per week, with other cases in proportion. In this connection the creation of one central pensions department with some one directly responsible to Parliament at its head, is demanded.

RUSSIA'S ACT TOWARD ITALY IS APPRECIATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The political significance of Russia's act in consigning to Italy inhabitants of Dalmatia and Fiume who had been enrolled in the Austrian army and taken prisoner by the Russians is fully appreciated in Italy. Suppositions as to Russian sympathy and support of the Yugoslav propaganda are considered to be thereby refuted, for the Russian Government spontaneously offered passage into Italy to all the prisoners halling from all the Adriatic regions, even those which the Jugo-Slav propaganda would include in a future southern Slav State.

An article by M. Jacques Bainville, the well-known French writer on foreign politics, which appeared in the Action Française, is regarded as constituting a fair statement of the Italian position with regard to the east coast of the Adriatic, and it is hoped that it will obviate the raising of difficulties already overcome, or in the course of solution through good will on the part of the governments concerned. There is no desire on the part of Italy, states the Giornale d'Italia to violate nationality, no wish to prevent the Croats from having their economic opening on the sea along the Croatian coast, or the Serbs theirs to the south of Dalmatia, but it is felt that centers of civilization with purely Italian traditions such as Zara, Sebenico and Spalato can never be abandoned by Italy to the Croat peasants of Dalmatia. Dalmatia, the Italian organ contends, is as much a part of Italian aspirations as Istria or the Trentino.

It has been pointed out by Signor Di Cezaro, the president of the "Pro Dalmazia" committee, that of the prisoners consigned by Russia to Italy at their own request, 80 per cent are peasants, whereas it had been formerly held that only the inhabitants of towns and the intellectual classes of the eastern Adriatic regions were Italian in sympathy. It is reckoned from information gathered from their liberated prisoners, that there are still about 26,000 Austrian prisoners of Italian sympathies in Russia. Special delegates sent to Russia by the Italian Government are occupied in tracing these men. The first list was compiled from information obtained by the Austrian officers charged with the internal administration of the prisoners' camps, and it would seem to have been ascertained that intimidation on their part and false representations as to Italian conditions induced many of the prisoners to refrain from making applications for their return to Italy. Some of the liberated prisoners who had been in Trieste two or three months previously stated that recent recruits had marched to the barracks singing Italian patriotic songs and that the police had not felt able to repress the manifestation. As a precaution, these recruits were not armed until distributed in fours and fives among the companies of the various Austrian regiments.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League will be held in New Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 5. The sessions of the league are public and in view of the interesting character of the subjects to be discussed, and of the prominence of the speakers, a large attendance is expected. The headquarters of the league will be at the Hotel Taft, corner of College and Chapel streets, and all sessions, excepting the evening session, will be held in the hotel. The principal session is the one to be held in the evening in Lamson Hall on the Yale University Campus.

This year the league expects to make a feature of the effort to secure legislation which will permit the competitive classification of all postmasters. For the first time in a presidential campaign the two leading candidates were willing to pledge themselves to support such legislation. This act, the league believes, is evidence that the time has come for Congress to give up its right to name first, second and third class postmasters.

FLIES TO U. S. CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative-elect O. D. Bleakley of Franklin, Pa., arrived in Washington at 5:15 o'clock Monday evening in his own aeroplane, being the first Congressman to make his entry to the capital under such novel circumstances. He came from Philadelphia, from which starting point he and his tutor, William G. Omer, departed at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

SOUTHERN SLAV UNION ADVOCATED IN UNITED KINGDOM

Serbian Society to Work for Agreement Between Jugo-Slavs, Italy and Rumania.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A society has been formed in the United Kingdom under very powerful patronage, to support the idea of Southern Slav unity. The objects of the society—the Serbian Society of Great Britain—are: To promote close relations with Serbia and with the Southern Slav race as a whole. To make clear the importance of a united Southern Slav State as a permanent safeguard of European freedom. To work for a friendly agreement between the Southern Slavs, Italy and Rumania. To work for Southern Slav Union: (a) as an essential feature of the allied policy of securing the rights and liberties of small peoples; (b) as a guarantee against future Germanic attempts to obtain political and economic mastery in Europe and the East; and (c) as the surest foundation of peace in the Adriatic and the Balkans. To cooperate with all kindred societies within and without the British Commonwealth.

The inaugural meeting, attended by, among others, the Serbian Minister, the Rumanian Minister, Lord and Lady Cromer, Sir Edward and Lady Carson, Mr. H. Wickham Steed, Lord Eversley, Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, Capt. Yovan U. Yovanovitch (Serbian Military Attaché), Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Sir Francis Younghusband, Major-General Sir Ivor Herbert, M. P., Sir Arthur Evans, and Dr. R. W. Seton-Watson, was presided over by the Lord Mayor, who put forward as one of the conditions indispensable to the prevention of further strife, the unity of the Southern Slav peoples and a hearty agreement between them and Italy.

Lord Cromer, who is president of the new society, dwelt strongly upon the great importance of the Southern Slav question. The interests of the whole of Europe required a solid block of non-Teutonic people like the Southern Slavs to check Teutonic aggression and to block Germany's monstrous project of a world dominion from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf. Lord Cromer then dealt with the insinuation that the Serbian Society was animated by hostility to Italy and the Italians. It would not be difficult to make a safe conjecture as to the place whence this calumny had emanated. The Serbian Society gave the most positive and emphatic denial to the idea that they were animated in any degree by hostility to Italy or the Italians. If it had been true, he would have had nothing to do with the Serbian Society. Naturally the Italians desired to have a predominant influence in the Adriatic, instead of having to share it, as hitherto, with a hostile power, a perfectly legitimate aspiration, which need not conflict with the reasonable aspirations of the Southern Slav nation. The Serbian Society had been formed not with any idea of aspiring to the role, or thinking that England should aspire to the role, of being arbiters between Slavs and Italians, but rather with that of collecting the facts and laying them before the public. If, however, opportunity should arise, the society would welcome any occasion to be of use in smoothing over difficulties and bringing their friends, the Slavs and the Italians, together. That object, he believed, would meet with the sympathy of political men and the general public of this country.

Mr. Wickham Steed, acting chairman of the society, said that a thorough solution of the Southern Slav question required not only political union between Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, but their eventual fusion into one united people. At the same time the Serbian Society was anxious not only for the preservation, but even for the extension of Italian culture and influence in and around the Adriatic.

Sir E. Carson said his interest in Serbia was deep and sincere, because he had been a member of the Cabinet when Bulgaria began preparations to invade Serbia, and he remembered very well the statement made by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons, having been settled solemnly by the Cabinet, that they were prepared to give Serbia all the support in their power. But when Bulgaria entered Serbia they were not in a position to help and there never had been anything more pathetic than the Serbian nation waiting for the British army, which never came. He mentioned this, which never came, as emphasizing the duty cast upon his countrymen of never, under any circumstances, laying down their arms until Serbia was vindicated. It was well to remind this country, from time to time, that the Prime Minister had assured Serbia that the restoration of her independence was one of the essential objects of the Allied Powers. When the Allied Powers set themselves to the rewriting of the map of Europe the interference of Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria would be eliminated. That would be a great factor when they came to determine how to settle the fate of Serbia. He hoped they would be able to form the whole Southern Slav population into a great united whole. There were difficulties, especially in regard to Italy. But he thought the fact of fighting as allies would often difficulties. If the extreme men—he was often described as one—on both sides set themselves to realize that the one great opportunity of solving this question had come, they would realize that as it was by their united efforts they had defeated the common enemy, so it was by their united hearts they would map out their future for all time. The claims of Montenegro also must not be forgotten. She had proved herself so brave and independent that no one would ever attempt to coerce

DETROIT & GENERAL CLASSIFIED

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
In Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners
Boston, November 8, 1916.
On the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for the approval of its contract for the purchase of gas from the New England Gas and Coke Company, the Board will give a hearing to the parties interested at its office, 603 Ford Building, at 15 Ashburton Place, Boston, on Monday, the fourth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by publication hereof in the "Boston Herald," the "Boston Globe," the "Boston Journal," the "Boston Evening Transcript," the "Boston Post," the "Boston Daily Advertiser," the "Boston American," the "Boston Traveler," the "Christian Science Monitor" and the "Boston Record," newspapers published in the city of Boston, in each of said papers once each week for two successive weeks prior to said time of hearing, the first publication to be at least ten days prior to said time of hearing.
By order of the Board.
(Signed) R. G. TOBEY, Clerk.

A True copy
Attest:
(Signed) R. G. TOBEY, Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON
Notice of Hearing
Office of Clerk of Committees.
City Hall, November 17, 1916.
The Executive Committee of the City Council will give a public hearing Tuesday evening, November 21, 1916, at 7:45 o'clock, at the hearing room, City Hall, Subject—Discontinuing a part of West First street and the rebuilding of bridges over the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad on West Second, Bolton, West Third, Athens, West Broadway, Silver, West Fourth, Gold, West Fifth and West Sixth streets and Dorchester avenue.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN F. DEVER, Clerk of Committees.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING.—THE SPECIAL COMMISSION constituted under Chapter 158 of the Resolves of 1916 to consider the financial condition of the Boston Elevated Railway Company will give a public hearing in Room 362, State House, at 10:30 A. M., on Tuesday, November 21st, 1916, at which time the public hearing, it is expected that all persons who desire to appear before the Commission will be present at this time. By order of the SPECIAL COMMISSION, JAMES B. NOYES, Secretary.

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AERO CLUB OF NEW ENGLAND
The Aero Club of New England held its annual meeting at the Harvard Club last evening. Frank H. Russell of the Burgess Company of Marblehead described a new triplane with 22-feet wing spread and speed of 115 miles an hour. These officers were elected: President, Godfrey L. Cabot; vice-presidents, J. S. Hathaway and J. Walter Flagg; secretary, William C. Hill; directors, Nathan L. Amster, Clarence W. Barron, Godfrey L. Cabot, Norman Cabot, J. Walter Flagg, Charles J. Glidden, J. S. Hathaway, W. C. Hill, J. B. Millet, Alfred R. Shrigley, John J. Vanvalkenburgh and Henry Howard.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Paper-Made Household Furnishings

There is something about hand work that appeals to many women. It can be sandwiched in at odd moments, it is recreative and constructive for every member of the family, especially for the children and women. It is delightfully cozy to see a family group seated about the library table, all busily employed in some craft amenable to the conditions, while one member reads. None of the handicrafts lends itself more readily to this socializing influence in the family than does basketry. It has established itself as one of the popular handicrafts of the home circle. So much is this appreciated by those interested in emphasizing home circles, in the general scheme of modern social conditions, that it has been taken up in a number of schools and settlement clubs. It is proving, as perhaps we might claim, a sort of "Back to the Home" campaign method.

Once upon a time raffia and reed were used, but the latest word in this craft is the crepe paper rope. It sounds flimsy and unstable, but its durability and adaptability as a material have been proved beyond a question. In the first place, the paper rope is so soft, requires no wetting or singeing as does reed, and the foundation, which is of wire, may be shaped easily, and, best of all, it stays in shape. The result is most attractive. It is capable of all the variety of design and stitch that belongs to reed or raffia. At present, in some of the large department stores, this material is receiving considerable attention. Just to drop into a room devoted to this work and see groups of women and girls working at lamp shades, lamp stands, umbrella racks, floor vases, trays, flower baskets, service baskets, sewing baskets—in fact, every kind of household receptacle possible to be made of reed or raffia, in a large variety of shades and colors, shows one at once the possibilities of this craft.

"I have a friend who wants to take up this work, and I am going to learn for her. The work sells well, too," said one worker in the group, as she was giving the finishing touches to an artistic lamp stand, under the patient direction of the instructor provided by the establishment.

"I am thinking of how my boy and girl will enjoy making these this winter," another confided to her neighbor, who was shaping a tall floor vase, of green and tan paper rope, full of graceful curves. "It is easy to do, and, really, it makes a constructive and inexpensive diversion."

"Now start it this way," said the instructor to one young woman who had just purchased her wire and rope to make a lamp base and shade. "For the sake of convenience, we call radiating wires, used in the bottom of the baskets, trays, and lamps, 'spokes'; when bent up for the sides, we call them 'stakes.' Now take the wire a yard long for this shade, and hold it with your right hand between thumb and finger; then double over this strip of crepe paper, which has been cut into 1/4 inch width strips across the grain, fold it over the end of the wire, then, with these two edges on the inside, twist the wire between thumb and fingers of right hand, at the same time stretching the strip of paper with the left, slanting down toward the lower end of the wire. Now tear the paper off, double over and paste down."

"Now the wires are wound, take 19 wires and divide them into two groups of nine and ten; lay them at right angles flat on the table, over each other. Tie them firmly, or weave the wire in and out of the two sets of spokes, and fasten. Arrange the spokes in pairs at regular intervals, going up and down. Fasten rope among the intersecting wires at the top, and begin to weave the rope over two and under two wires until you have woven about two inches. Now separate the wires; one angles in one direction, another in the opposite, under one wire and over the next, all the way round to form the lattice work for the underlining of colored silk for the shade, which you paste in when the weaving is done. At the intersection of each pair of these crossing wires, at the point where you begin to weave in the rope again for the rest of the solid shade, tie firmly with fine wire."

"Straighten out the wires in parallel lines, and weave in and out over one wire and under the next for as many times as you wish the depth of the shade to be. The odd wire must be cut at the beginning of this last stretch. Now bend up the ends of

the wire to make the looped-finish of the shade, carrying one end over and the next under its neighbor, turning each up and fastening it in the weave, just over its next door neighbor, till each wire is bent and fastened. Now finish off the rough ends, paste down where necessary, and paste in the silk lining beneath the openwork of the shade.

"As you work, shape the wires between the thumb and fingers, to any shape you desire to bring out, keeping the weavers or rope close and snug. If other colors are desired, different ones may be combined at first with the threads when you begin, or just tied in as you advance. The left hand weaver or rope always starts the weave. When using two weavers, alternate over one spoke under the next, with one strand and then another. If you use triple weave, the stitch is over two and under one each time—always in succession, never together.

"The standard of the lamp is made like the shade, only it is shaped differently, and made in solid weave. Make the base as broad as you like, using for ordinary lamps the yard-long wire, and starting just as you did with the shade, with this exception that the wires are separate, and bend up just as soon as you have woven your base the size you wish. You then curve them into the shape you desire and begin to weave. About halfway up, stop and put in your fixture and wire. Take off the fixture on the end which goes into the wall socket and put the end of the cord

down through the weave near the base, keeping the wire in the center of the encircling wires of the frame. When the standard is woven to the place where the globe is to rest, cut the wires, with your clippers, bend them over on to the weave, and finish the edge with a piping of rope. Glue your fixture inside just below this; then put on the frame that holds the shade and your frame is complete.

"There are, of course, many kinds of fancy weaves, and many designs can be worked into the articles as you make them. These you will learn by experiment. These directions are the general rule for all weaving of this kind.

"Now as to the cost and material. It takes for an ordinary lamp, shade and base, 30 wires, a yard long; 11 in the base and 19 in the shade. These wires are 15 cents a dozen. It takes six hands of paper rope for a complete lamp, at 15 cents each, or \$1.50 a dozen. For large articles the extra heavy 36-inch wire, No. 15, Dennison make; for the smaller articles, small baskets and desk lamps, it requires the 36-inch wire, No. 7. The former requires the quarter-inch rope, and the latter one-eighth-inch for weaving. White shellac should be used for the light colored pieces, and orange for dark greens, browns, etc. Some of the articles are pretty with only the lacquer to harden them. For extra sizes of articles, 24-inch wire may be used, but this is the widest that can be used effectively. Greater width may be secured by setting in wires as you work."

Out of the Apple Barrel

This is the time of year when those who have room for a barrel of apples, in cellar or storeroom, are laying in a supply for the winter, and when those who live in small apartments are beginning to delve, instead, into the grocer's apple barrel. The bowl of rosy apples in the center of the dining table or gleaming in the firelight of the living room, the big red apple which small son takes to school for the teacher, the apple dumplings which appear at dessert-time, all seem to bring with them a pleasant autumn flavor.

Ways of cooking and serving apples go on ad infinitum. Here are a few variations on the apple theme:

Apple Solid—To every pound of sliced fruit allow half as much sugar and the juice and grated rind of 1 lemon. Put all together in a double boiler and cook until a thick mass. Put into a mold, cool, and serve with cream.

Apple Meringue—Peel, core, and bake as many apples as needed. The meringue is made from the whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff with 2 tablespoons confectioner's sugar; 1/2 teaspoon lemon juice or 1/4 teaspoon vanilla may be added last of all. Pour over the apples and brown.

Ginger Apples—Take equal quantities of apples and sugar. Firm, green apples are best. Pare, core, and quarter them, and put into cold water. Put the sugar into a kettle, and to every pound of sugar add 1/2 pint of water and bring to a boil. Add the apples and 1/2 pound of whole ginger, dried. Boil until the apples are clear and can be pierced with a straw. Put in jars and seal in the usual way. Serve with custard.

Fried Apples—Cut apples around, in rather thick slices, take out the cores, and fry in butter. Sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Baked Apples with Nuts—Remove the cores of smooth, firm apples, and stuff the centers with chopped nuts. Then cover with 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 tablespoon water and 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, to each apple, and bake.

Baked Apples with Banana—Bake apples in the usual way, paring and coring, but lay 1 banana in the pan to bake with them. Serve with whipped cream. Or banana may be halved and quartered lengthwise and cut in two-inch pieces to fill cavity left by core. One teaspoon of brown sugar may be used to sweeten. Granulated sugar and 1/2 teaspoon lemon juice may be used instead of brown sugar.

Caramel Apples—Boil 1 cup of sugar with 1/2 pint of water for 10 minutes. Peel and core 6 large apples and cook in the sirup until tender, turning often. Remove the apples and dissolve 1 heaping tablespoon of gelatin in the sirup. Put 1 cup of brown sugar, 1/4 cup of cream, 1 tablespoon of butter in a pan and cook until it makes a firm ball when dropped in cold water. Then add 1 cup of chopped

nuts, pour into the center of the apples, fill in around with sirup, and serve, when set, with whipped cream.

Apple Puffs—Sift 1 cup of flour, a pinch of salt, 1 teaspoon of baking powder together. Add 1/2 cup of sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup of milk, and 3 apples chopped fine. Mix to a stiff batter and drop by spoonfuls into hot fat, to fry until a golden brown. Serve with liquid sauce, such as a lemon sauce.

Apple Dumplings—Wash, pare, and core 6 small apples. Make a biscuit dough of 2 cups of flour, mixed and sifted with 4 teaspoons of baking powder, and 1/2 teaspoon of salt. Into this cut one tablespoon of shortening, and when mixture is like coarse meal, add gradually about 3/4 of a cup of milk or water enough to make a stiff dough. Toss out on to a floured board and pat out to about a half-inch in thickness. Cut into 4-inch rounds, place a cored apple in the center of each, fill the core cavity with one tablespoon of sugar and a half teaspoon of cinnamon, and press the dough firmly around the apples, completely covering them. Place in a baking pan about 1 inch apart, sprinkle with 1 cup of sugar, add 2 tablespoons of butter in dots over the top, and a half-cup of hot water. Bake 20 minutes in a quick oven, or until the crust is brown and the apples, when pierced, are tender. Serve with cream and sugar, or milk to which sugar and nutmeg have been added—1/4 cup of sugar and 1/2 teaspoon of nutmeg to each 2 cups of milk.

Coddled Apples—Wash and core 6 tart apples, red in color, if possible—but do not pare them. In a saucepan put 2 cups of hot water and 1 cup of sugar; when the sugar is dissolved, place the apples in the water, cover, and cook until tender. Remove the apples from the sirup and place in the oven to dry off; boil the sirup until thick and pour around the apples. Serve with or without cream.

Fried Apples with Country Sausage—Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a frying pan, add 3 tart apples sliced thin, and 1/4 cup of sugar. Cover the pan and cook until the apples are tender and brown. Meanwhile, cover country sausages, after pricking in every part with a fork, with boiling water, let simmer 15 minutes, then drain and brown in the oven or on top of the stove. Place the sausages in the center of a round chop plate, and lay the slices of apple in an overlapping ring around them.

Apple Custard Pie—Three cups of stewed apples, nearly a cup of white sugar, 6 eggs, 1 quart of milk. Make the stewed apple very sweet and let it cool. Beat the eggs light and mix the yolks well with the apple, seasoning with nutmeg only. Then stir in gradually the milk, beating constantly; lastly add the whites. Fill the under crust with the mixture and bake without a top crust.

Quacky Doodles Cretonne

Quacky Doodles cretonne is a new and charming material for the furnishing of children's rooms. It is, as its name signifies, printed with a design showing a number of different little ducks in the queer, gay antics that have made these members of the little people, and is, therefore, when used for nursery upholstery, as good as an extra toy. Moreover the cretonne itself hangs soft enough to permit its being used for curtains and quilts. It may be had in a tan, white or gray background and is of the finest cretonne prepared for print work. Of course, all the little ducks are printed in bright colors, no matter which background is selected, many of the ducks being adorned with a red or blue jacket and a dashing cap. The material is one yard wide. As it is guaranteed to have been shrunk, steamed and then washed in soap and water before it is sent to the shops for sale, it may be washed in the home without the colors running as often as any other material, though it is recommended that it first be plunged in salt and cold water.

Most Sophisticated of Party Frocks



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

This most sophisticated of party frocks is of pale rose taffeta, with white net frills in the exact spots where frills ought to be.

A "Garden Room" in a Town House

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In choosing a home in a large city, it is worth while to go toward the suburbs in order to find a house with sufficient ground for one to be able to enjoy a little of nature's green, and a house spacious enough to have that delightful place, a "garden room." In most large towns such houses may be found without going very far afield, and the extra trouble of getting to and fro is soon recompensed by the brighter outlook and greater space gained.

In a district not more than a mile from the Marble Arch, in London, delightful houses of this description are to be found. One, in particular, with a charm all its own, stands upon a piece of ground slightly over an acre in extent. Originally it was a commonplace house, with a narrow hall off which the main sitting rooms opened on either side, and from the drawing room stone steps led to the garden.

An artist, however, seeing great possibilities in it, bought the place. He originated a most successful idea of having a "garden room," with a veranda opening on to the garden. This room was on a lower level than the other sitting rooms, and, on entering, one found oneself on an oak balcony running along the end of the room, from which a staircase of about eight steps led to the floor. The balcony could be entered both from the drawing room and the hall. The domed ceiling had a top light, and the room, the proportions of which were perfect, was large and lofty.

At the garden entrance of the room large French windows opened on to a covered veranda, which had movable sides so that it could be used in any weather. The floor of the "garden room" was laid in parquet, and the walls were paneled in oak, in a simple design, to a height of about six feet. On one wall a recessed fireplace was worked into the paneling in a very complete manner. The upper part of the walls was painted a dull gray-buff which toned well with the oak. Upon the walls were some fine old oil paintings. On either side of the French windows hung two most common Italian mirrors in which the gallery opposite was delightfully reflected. The furniture in the room, all of which was antique, each piece being a beautiful specimen, had been collected at odd times and with a total disregard of period, the result being cosmopolitan but ever so charming. Large sofas and armchairs added to the comfort of the room, which was excellently arranged.

The important point to remember, when arranging a room of this description, is to study well the space in hand, and then to place the furniture with due regard to height and size, so as to get a feeling of form. In a large room, this point is essential for good arrangement.

In summertime when the French windows in the "garden room" are wide open on to the veranda, one gets a lovely view into the garden with its stone-paved pathways, sun-dial, and flower beds of massed colorings. One is tempted to believe that one has been transplanted into the depths of the country, instead of still being but a short distance from cen-

tral London with its dust and noise. In the center of the veranda, which is made a great feature of the house, stands a round table with comfortable chairs all round, and here in spring and summer practically all meals are taken. A trellis-work overgrown with creepers forms a covered way from the kitchen, and makes a good shelter. The food is run along on trolleys of basket-work, making the service easy and quick. Several rugs are spread upon the floor of the veranda, which is laid, herring-bone fashion, with teak, and various small tables for work all help to make a real out-of-door sitting room. One can easily imagine the joy it is to people obliged to live in town to sit out on the veranda in the evening hours, watching the light fade gradually from the sky.

Play Cookery That Becomes Serious

They were sisters, about 8 and 10 years of age, and they lived in a big house which was taken care of by a number of persons whose business it was to cook, to wash, to sweep and dust, and to do all the other things that must be repeated every day for a large family. The little girls wanted to cook very much indeed, but they were not wanted in the kitchen, fussing and musing around. So they went to their mother, and told her how much they wanted to do some of the housekeeping things.

"We don't want anyone to teach us, mother," they said; "we just want a room where we can do what we please and find out things for ourselves."

"Well, let me think it over," the mother said, "and I will see what can be done."

In a few days she told them that she had bought a big tent for them, to be pitched in the rear of the house. In it there was to go a good stove, a table, some chairs, a cupboard and a small icebox. By the following Saturday the tent was up, and the furnishings—including a box for coal and one for wood—were installed. When they went out, with their mother, to inspect their new possessions, the mother said:

"Now you may do exactly as you please here on Saturday, without advice or interference from anyone. Order what you wish from the butcher and grocer, and cook to your heart's content. But this must be on Saturdays only, as school must not be allowed to suffer."

The little daughters hugged her enthusiastically, and promised to invite some members of the family to dinner every Saturday. And they did. At first they planned very simple dinners, and sometimes those who were invited to dine waited a very long time, after the hour set, for the cooks to serve the meal. Often, too, there were queer things to eat when the food was served, but in a short time they really learned to cook fairly well, and the lesson in experience has stood by them during the years that have followed. It isn't always practical to do it in just this way, but in any family there are times when the young people may be allowed to experiment in the kitchen to every one's advantage.

"Clothing for Women"

For the woman or girl who does all or part of her own or her family's sewing, there is just published a book on "Clothing for Women" which will prove a guide in actual constructive work, giving information concerning the prices and values of materials, advice upon design, color and the art of dress. This is the first to be issued of Lippincott's Home Manuals, and it was written by Laura I. Baldt, an instructor in the School of Practical Arts of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Believing that, as a woman purchases before she sews, it is vastly important to understand fabrics, the author devotes the first part of her book to "how and what to buy." Whether one buys ready-made clothing or the material from which to make up the clothing at home, a woman should be a good judge of fabrics. It is made clear that, when buying ready-to-wear garments, one should apply four important tests: first, the durability and the quality of the materials of which they are made; second, their suitability to occasion and season; third, the becomingness of color and line; and fourth, the price in relation to one's allowance.

The second part of the book is devoted to the problems of clothing design in relation to the individual, the color, pattern, and the use of patterns. "Last but not least, clothing should be chosen for its suitability to the wearer. It has been asked, 'How many women dress for their own self-satisfaction?' Why should they not? Have we not set for ourselves standards of excellence, towards which we strive, in other modes of conduct? Why not, then, in the conduct of our clothing? We should never give ourselves over to the blind following of fashion; this handicaps our sense of freedom. Because scores of other women, dissimilar in every way except their ambition to be 'in style' have adopted some particular mode of dress is no reason that you and I should adopt it without further consideration.

Paul Poiret, speaking of the well-dressed woman, says: 'The well-dressed woman picks out her gowns, her adornments, simply because they make her appear more pleasing, not because other people are wearing that style. . . . There is only one motto for the well-dressed woman, and the old Romans expressed it in one word, decorum, which means, that which is suitable. . . . It takes time and patience. It is hard to attain. And that is why there are so few well-dressed women. But those who really are well-dressed, enjoy a sense of satisfaction equal to the triumphs of any other art. . . . They inspire a love of harmony, of good taste, above all, they are living examples of decorum.' It is our privilege to express ourselves in the matter of clothing in terms of freedom, the freedom to think and choose for ourselves apparel that is individual, attractive, durable, well cut and well made. . . . It becomes, in any case, a matter of the intelligent selecting and purchase of her apparel, and the scrupulous care of the same."

The third part of the book is given over to the big subject of the construction of clothing. There are numerous helpful illustrations and drawings, showing the proper ways to cut out various garments, how to take the fundamental stitches—in case one has forgotten or has never been well taught. There are two chapters on decoration, describing in a helpful way all manner of trimmings and embroideries. By turning over these pages, one can discover the method for making all kinds of under, outer, and over-garments. All manner of details are also discussed, such as the proper tools to use, when to use commercial patterns and when not, the use of pattern magazines, the best method of making up a budget.

This book will prove very helpful to the woman who seriously undertakes to become a first rate seamstress, and, if it enables this woman to bring out more beauty, freedom and originality in her clothes, it will have accomplished much.

Observed on Fifth Avenue

That all the new suit-coats are decidedly longer than those of spring and that some of them come nearly to the bottom of the skirt.

That skirts, too, are slightly longer. That feathers, tabooed for a season or two, are beginning to be seen again on hats.

That shoes are prettier than ever, nearly all light-colored—grays, castors and tans—and all very high. Buttons seem to have disappeared; all the new shoes are laced.

That a bit of gay or soft-colored handwork, in embroidery or running stitch, is seen on almost every one-piece frock.

That the winter coats are all full in the skirt, mostly short in the waist and nearly all equipped with deep draped collars that snuggle under the ears.

That hand-bags are jewel-like in their gorgeous colorings, blends of shimmering silks and beads, and their pendent shape.

That the velvet tam-o'-shanter and the high-crowned stiff black beavers are being reinforced by the ranks of more individual styles. That the hair is worn very simply, in most cases, the little ripple over the ears still obtaining in the case of those who follow the mode rather than their individual taste.

That extra winter collars are so deep as to look like capes. They swathe the wearer around the throat in the coziest possible way. Deep cuffs, attached to the coat, reach up so far toward the elbow as almost to reach the collar.

That, in general, women look better dressed than ever. There are fewer freak styles, a much less ultra element and greater quietness and reserve in styles.

The Color Schemes of a Painter

A famous portrait painter gives the following color schemes as being best suited to various types of women:

Brunettes, with clear skin and color in their cheeks, red, yellow, orange, olive and russet.

Blondes, with clear skin and bright eyes, blues, greens, and mauves. A fresh complexion blonde looks especially well in green. Pale skin blondes look well in purple. For young girls, nothing is prettier than pink. The colors that suit everybody are white, gray and black. Two-color combinations that are good: Black and warm brown, violet and pale green, chocolate and bright blue, deep red and gray, deep blue and pink, claret and buff. Three-color combinations that are good: red, blue and orange; orange, black and light blue; light salmon, dark green and scarlet; brown, light orange and purple; crimson lake, greenish yellow and black.

To Mend a Raincoat

A raincoat may be mended easily and in a few minutes in the following way, writes a reader of The Christian Science Monitor: Place the garment wrong side up on any smooth surface, such as a table. Bring the torn edges carefully and closely together with the hands; then firmly seal the same with a strip of adhesive tape. The garment may be used immediately and the rent will not be noticeable.

Leather Skating Suits

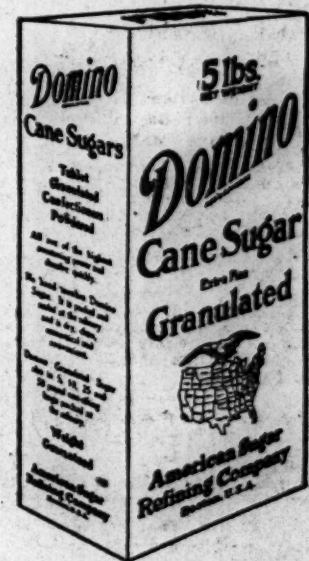
Skating costumes promise to be more carefully planned this year than they have for some seasons past. Hip-length leather skating jackets are shown, one of Russian green suede, with a belt and patch pockets, being especially pretty.

Vegetable Soup (Without Stock)

Two large carrots, 1 large parsnip, 1 small turnip, 2 onions, 1/2 green pepper (having first carefully removed seeds with a vegetable knife), 3 large stalks celery, 3 or 4 sprigs parsley, 1 large cabbage leaf. Boil cabbage leaf and onions 3 minutes, and drain before chopping. Put all these vegetables through a meat chopper, cover with 2 quarts of water, and boil 2 hours. Then add 3 good-sized tomatoes (or 1/2 can of canned tomatoes), 1 tablespoon butter, 1/2 teaspoon baking soda, 4 tablespoons olive oil, and boil 2 hours longer. This soup is always better when warmed over.

To Remove Gum

In the event of your finding a bit of gum stuck fast to your gown or coat, rub it gently with gasoline and the stuff will be quickly removed.



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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Largest Dam in Europe

American engineers have just completed the largest dam in Europe. It is located in Catalonia, Spain, across the chasm through which the Noguera Pallaresa River flowed, near the old fortified town of Talarn. The dam, which is constructed of concrete, measures 330 feet in height and 700 feet in length. The thickness is 230 feet at the base, gradually decreasing to 14 feet at the top. It abuts on almost perpendicular cliffs.

The valley above the dam was bought at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000, says the New York Times. It is now filled with water, forming an artificial lake 15 1/2 miles long and 3 1/2 miles wide. The floodgates are so carefully balanced that they open automatically under the pressure of a rise of one inch of water. The natural rock near the dam has been utilized to provide a spillway with a capacity of 70,000 feet of water a second.

The dam is to be used both for the production of electric power and for irrigation purposes. The water now passing through the power house yields an electric current of 20,000-

horsepower, to be increased later to 40,000. The water is carried by a system of canals to an arid district, where it irrigates nearly 100 square miles.

The cement-making machinery, stone crushers, mixers, etc., used in constructing the dam, were brought from the United States; also large quantities of other machinery and parts.

Construction of the dam was rendered difficult by the lack of means of communication. This necessitated the building of a road more than 11 miles long, part of which was cut through a canyon at heavy expense. Over this road two traction engines hauled the building material on cars of American manufacture.

Word Diamond

A letter; less than two; part of the foot; an animal; a third of ten.—My Magazine.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—Anagrams: (a) So elegant, (b) Ten fed a score, (c) Lomen dig, (d) Hire candles, (e) I'm in no fault.

THE HOME FORUM

Mind Is Omnipotent

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOMETIMES it is remarked that in Christian Science God is very frequently referred to as Mind. It is true to say that Mind is used by Mrs. Eddy as a synonym for Deity constantly throughout her writings. It is a most expressive word, conveying to the human consciousness information regarding ever so many phases of the divine nature. Mrs. Eddy uses also as names for God, among others, the words Spirit, Soul, Truth, Life, Love, and Principle. And each of these is valuable because of the light it lends to throw on the nature of the Supreme Being.

Christian Science declares that God is infinite; and since God is Mind, Mind is infinite. Therefore there is only one Mind. This spiritual truth is one which is not apprehended in the slightest degree by the so-called material senses of men. Indeed the general belief is that intelligence is contained in matter and is controlled by matter. Human beings may even believe very strongly that the human mind originates in what they call nerve-substance, and that it is dependent upon this substance and is destroyed as the substance perishes. But if there is only one Mind, what is to be thought of such reasoning?

Now to admit that there is only one Mind means that everything that exists is created by Mind; or, in other words, that creation is the expression of the one Mind. This creation must be like unto that which creates it; it is therefore spiritual. Hence the real creation is the universe of Mind's

spiritual ideas. And, further, there is only one such creation. The so-called material creation is not the product of Mind; it is the counterfeit of the real spiritual creation; the so-called material universe is, from the tiniest atom to the greatest sun, a false belief or concept of the human mind, with no more reality about it than the fallacy that two straight lines can enclose a space. The real spiritual creation is perfect; it never needs readjusting; it does not change in any way; it was always the same and will ever remain so. The real universe has existed eternally and will continue to exist eternally, because God is infinite Mind. What a vista is opened up when God is understood to be the one infinite Mind. Intelligence unlimited; spiritual ideas, infinite in number, obeying the mandates of Mind in harmony which is unbroken, each the servant of every other, all of them necessary to complete the infinite whole, all of them indestructible as the Mind which knows them! How simply does Mrs. Eddy write of it on page 206 of Science and Health: "Omnipotent and infinite Mind made all and includes all. This Mind does not make mistakes and subsequently correct them."

It is a very simple conclusion to draw that Mind is omnipotent. It follows directly from the fact that Mind is infinite. But what a far-reaching truth it is to mortals. It conveys the good news that the divine Mind, which is omnipresent, being the only real power that exists is all-powerful. As

has been indicated, the material aspect of creation is false; but this false belief seems to result in others which go by the names of disease and sin. Human existence is literally honey-combed with such errors which tend to undermine the happiness of mankind. Is there a way out of them? Is it possible for a man to liberate himself from them? Is it possible for the world to free itself from the bondage of false belief which kindles perhaps the fire of hatred and revenge, and lets loose the worst passions of men? The liberation of the individual and of nations can come about in only one way, and that by gaining the spiritual understanding of the one Mind. Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (page 469), "Mind is God." Then she continues: "The external factor of error is the great truth that God, good, is the only Mind, and that the supposititious opposite of infinite Mind—called devil or evil—is not Mind, is not Truth, but error, without intelligence or reality."

The one Mind, then, is infinite good. Consequently good is omnipotent. That is one of the wonderful revelations which Christian Science has brought to the world. Everywhere continually operative as spiritual law is the divine Principle, infinite good. What mortals call evil and practice as sin is the false belief that good is not omnipresent and omnipotent. The problem which presents itself to every man is so to understand, so to realize the omnipresence of good that the

false belief in the reality and power of evil may be got rid of as quickly as possible. What a comfort to know that evil is nonintelligent. Divine Mind knows of no creation but His own; and so-called evil is entirely unknown to Him.

There is another kind of error which yields proportionably as the spiritual understanding of the omnipotence of Mind is gained. It is the belief of disease. People often wonder how Christian Science heals. They think sometimes that the healings come about through the action of one human mind on another human mind. But that is quite a mistake. It is always Truth that heals in Christian Science. The healing comes about precisely as the omnipotence of Mind is spiritually understood. As a man perceives that Mind is the only power, that spiritual law is the only law, that good is the only presence, he, according to the measure of his knowledge, loses the false belief that evil or disease possesses either power or presence. In healing through Truth, one remembers that Mind has to be acknowledged as supreme, and that it is material belief that is destroyed.

It was John who wrote: "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth." And Christian Science explains to humanity the way in which God, as Mind, holds sway over the entire spiritual creation. Christian Science, in every demonstration it enables men to make over the belief of evil, proves that Mind is omnipotent.

Russian Folk-Novels

"An important division of Russian novels, almost totally unknown in Western Europe, and yet representing perhaps the most typical portion of Russian literature," Prince P. Kropotkin writes in his volume on Russian Literature, "are the 'Folk-Novels'."

By 'Folk-Novels' we mean, of course, not those who write for the people, but those who write about the people: the peasants, the miners, the factory workers, the lowest strata of population in towns, the tramps. Bret Harte in his sketches of the mining camps, Zola in 'L'Assommoir' and 'Germinal', Mr. W. S. Maugham in 'Liza of Lambeth', Mr. Whiting in 'No. 5 John Street', belong to this category; but what is exceptional and accidental in Western Europe is organic in Russia.

"Quite a number of talented writers have devoted themselves during the last sixty years, some of them entirely, to the description of this or that division of the Russian people. Every class of the toiling masses, which in other literature would have appeared

in novels as the background for events going on amidst educated people (as in Hardy's 'Woodlanders'), has had in the Russian novel its own painter."

"Serfdom," the writer says, "was abolished in 1861, and the time for mere lamentation over its evils was gone. Proof that the peasants were human beings, accessible to all human feelings, was no longer needed. New and far deeper problems concerning the life and ideals of the Russian people rose before every thinking Russian. Here was a mass of nearly fifty million people whose manners of life, whose creed, ways of thinking, and ideals were totally different from those of the educated classes, and who at the same time were as unknown to the would-be leaders of progress as if these millions spoke a quite different language and belonged to a quite different race."

"Our best men felt that all the future development of Russia would be hampered by that ignorance, if it continued—and literature did its best to answer the great questions which be-

sieged the thinking man at every step of his social and political activity."

"The years of 1858-1878 were years of the ethnographical exploration of Russia on such a scale that nowhere in Europe or America do we find anything similar. The monument of old folklore and poetry; the common law of different parts and nationalities of the Empire; the religious beliefs and the forms of worship, and still more the social aspirations characteristic of the many sections of dissenters; the extremely interesting habits and customs which prevail in the different provinces; the economic conditions of the peasants; their domestic trades; the immense communal fisheries in South-eastern Russia; the thousands of forms taken by the popular cooperative organizations (the Arтели); the 'inner colonization' of Russia, which can only be compared with that of the United States; the evolution of ideas of landed property, and so on—all these became the subjects of extensive research."

"The great ethnographical expedition organized by the Grand Duke Constantine, in which a number of our

best writers took part, was only the forerunner of many expeditions, great and small, which were organized by the numerous Russian scientific societies for the detailed study of Russia's ethnography, folklore, and economics. There were men like Yakubchik, who devoted all his life to wandering on foot from village to village, dressed like the poorest peasant, and without any sort of thought of tomorrow;... living with the peasants in their poor huts and collecting folk songs and ethnographic material of the highest value."

"Russian educated society, which formerly hardly knew the peasants otherwise than from the balconies of their country houses, was thus brought in a few years into a close intercourse with all divisions of the toiling masses; and it is easy to understand the influence which this intercourse exercised, both upon the development of political ideas and the whole character of Russian literature."

Rudyard Kipling and "Departmental Ditties"

"As there is only one man in charge of a steamer, so there is but one man in charge of a newspaper, and he is the editor. My chief taught me this on an Indian journal, and he further explained that an order was an order, to be obeyed at a run, not a walk, and that any notion or notions as to the fitness or unfitness of any particular kind of work for the young had better be held over till the last page was locked up to press. He was breaking me into harness, and I owe him a deep debt of gratitude, which I did not discharge at the time. The path of virtue was very steep, whereas the writing of verses allowed a certain play of mind, and, unlike the filling in of reading matter, could be done as the spirit served. Now, a sub-editor is not hired to write verses; he is paid to sub-edit. At the time, this discovery shocked me greatly; but some years later, when I came to be a sort of editor-in-charge, Mr. Kipling says he got for a subordinate 'one saturated with Elia. He wrote very pretty, Lamplike essays, but he wrote them when he should have been sub-editing. Then I saw a little of what my chief must have suffered on my account. There is a moral here

for the ambitious and aspiring who are oppressed by superiors. This is a digression, as all my verses were digressions from office work. They came without invitation, unmanually, in the nature of things; but they had to come, and the writing out of them kept me healthy and amused. . . . So they arrived merrily, being born out of the life about me, and they were very bad indeed, and the joy of doing them was payment a thousand times their worth. Some, of course, came and ran away again, and the dear sorrow of going in search of these (out of office hours, and catching them) was almost better than writing them clear. Bad as they were, I burned twice as many as I published, and of the survivors at least two-thirds were cut down at the last moment. Nothing can be wholly beautiful that is not useful, and therefore, my verses were made to ease off the perpetual strife between the manager extending his advertisements and my chief, fighting for his reading matter. Ruku-Din, the foreman on our side, approved of them immensely, for he was a Muslim of culture. . . . And in this manner, week by week, my verses came to be printed in the

paper. I was in very good company, for there is always an undercurrent of song," Mr. Kipling says, "running through the Indian papers. The bulk of it is much better than mine, being more graceful, and is done by those less than Sir Alfred Lyall. . . . and others, whose names come up with the stars out of the Indian Ocean going eastward."

"Sometimes a man in Bangalore would be moved to song, and a man on the Bombay side would answer him, and a man in Bengal would echo back, till at last we would all be crowding together like cocks before daybreak, when it is too dark to see your fellow."

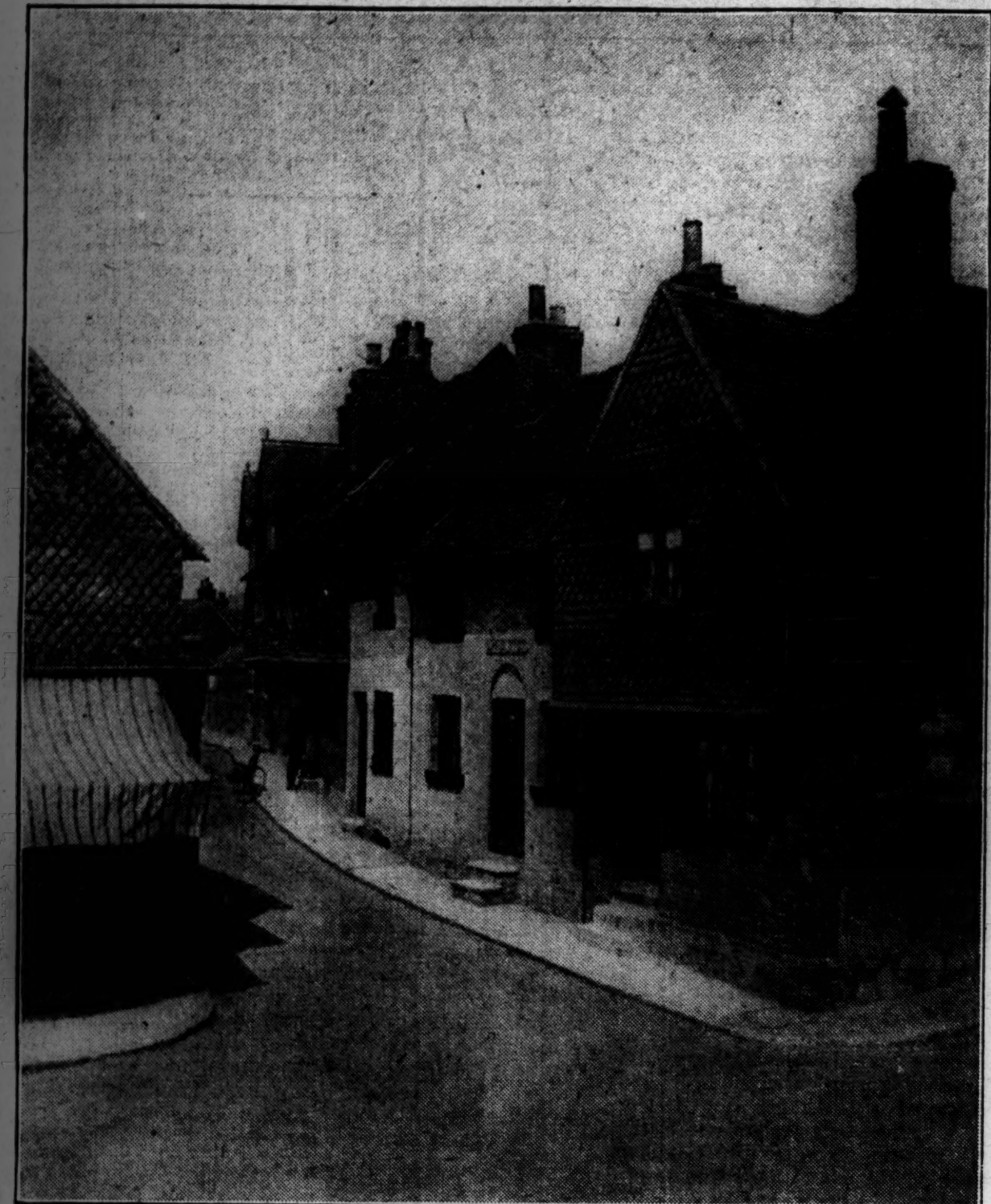
An Appreciation of John Stuart Mill

Lord Morley in one of his "Critical Miscellanies," writes that "the boisterous old notion of hero-worship, which has been preached by so eloquent a voice in our age, is after all now seen to be a half-truth," but he also adds that the world cannot spare its hero, for the "energy of each social service will remain." In another essay, therefore, he pays warm tribute to the life and work of John Stuart Mill as one who kept alive "the difficult tradition of patient and accurate thinking in union with unselfish and magnanimous living." He says: "Some great men seize upon us by the force of an imposing and majestic authority; their thoughts impress the imagination, their words are winged, they are as prophets bearing high testimony that cannot be gainsaid. Bossuet, for instance, or Pascal. Others, and of these Mr. Mill was one, acquire disciples not by a commanding authority, but by a moderate and impersonal kind of persuasion. He appeals not to our sense of greatness and power in a teacher, which is noble, but to our love of finding and embracing truth for ourselves, which is still nobler. People who like their teacher to be as a king publishing decrees with herald and trumpet, perhaps find Mr. Mill colorless. Yet this habitual effacement of his own personality marked a delicate and very rare shade in his reverence for the sacred purity of truth."

Before the Spring

Low—low
Over a perishing after-glow.
A thin, red shroud of moon
Trilled in the windless air
The poplars all ranked lean and chill.
The smell of winter loitered there,
And the Year's heart felt still.
Yet not so far away
Seemed the mad Spring. . . .

—W. E. Henley.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

Slipshoe Street, Reigate

Reigate lies in the heart of Surrey, at the foot of the hills along which runs that most ancient of ways, the old road used by the earliest inhabitants of Britain.

"Here, when they heard the horse-bells ring,
The ancient Britons dressed and rode
To watch the dark Phoenicians bring
Their goods along the Western Road."

And here, a thousand years later, the pilgrimage to Canterbury effectively prevented the old road from falling into that disuse which would have ended in its disappearance, the fate, alas, of so many of the oldest roads of Europe.

According to the local authority it was through Slipshoe Street that the Canterbury pilgrims entered Reigate. "Slip," "slype," or "slepe" is an Anglo-Saxon word for a short, narrow street. There is still a "slype" at Canterbury in the precincts of the cathedral. According to the same authority, "scho" is a corruption of school, "sch" pronounced soft as in the German, the old meaning being almsgiving or almshouse. Presumably the advent of the pilgrims would be hailed with delight by the local beggars.

We can picture the travelers journeying ever onward, and in the short twilight of the winter day,—for the

earliest pilgrimages were always in winter,—coming down to the little town to spend a merry evening and to sleep, before again rejoining the well-worn track leading to their still distant goal, Canterbury, regarded almost as a secret city in those early days.

On an Unfrequented Tarn

O solitary Tarn, uplifted high,
Seen only once, and left alas! too soon:
For ever silvered with the rising moon,
For ever crimsoned with the sunset sky,
Thine image will abide in Memory's eye;
(A moment's vision, but a lifetime's boon):
While Memory's ear retains the soft low tune
Which to the breeze thy circling rushes sigh.
Have other eyes beheld thine evening glory?
Have other ears caught thy sweet undersong?
Or art thou lost amid these summits hoary,
Unheeded as the ages roll along?
—Richard Wilton.

Peruvian Huacos

In his book, "South American Archaeology," S. A. Joyce says: "Of the various products of Peruvian craftsmanship the pottery is the most important archaeologically. . . . It is, moreover, the most important from an artistic point of view. By far the greater proportion of the pottery remains come from the coast, for in the interior the atmospheric conditions are not so well suited to the preservation of ceramics for a long period. Naturally there was great variation in the quality of the ware, both according to locality and period, and according to the purpose, for which the vessel was intended, but in the case of the better specimens, the clay was well mixed and the firing good. Most of the pottery, red or black, light or heavy, porous or compact, is of the same kind of clay, containing much volcanic detritus. In the better specimens, the fine surface and the thinness of the walls are the result of careful polishing. They are not heavily fired, for the vegetable substances are not entirely carbonized, and the firing must have been performed in the open, probably in a hole in the ground. Throughout the whole of Peru the use of the wheel was entirely unknown, and the remarkable regularity and gracefulness of some of the forms in which the vases were molded bear witness to the mastery skill with which the primitive potter handled his material. Undoubtedly the early inhabitants of Truxillo and the neighborhood take the premier place as workers of clay. Their vases are molded chiefly in reddish clay, often covered wholly or partially with a white slip and burnished. On this white slip, patterns are painted in red. The variety of designs is endless; vases are found in the form of human heads or figures modeled with such skill that an excellent idea can be obtained of the personal appearance of this early people, their dress, ornaments, weapons and musical instruments. . . . The painted

type show regular scenes, representing fishing, hunting, combats and ceremonial dances. The animal world is well represented in both types of pottery. . . . But it is in the representation of the human face that the Truxillo artist excelled, and the character expressed in (some of these) masterpieces can hardly be surpassed in the plastic art of any country or period."

In his book, "To Abyssinia Through an Unknown Land," Captain Stigand gives an account of his journey from Uganda up to Abyssinia, by a new route, through practically unexplored country.

"Many, unknown little patches and corners still exist in the dark continent for the would-be explorer who wishes to break new ground," he says. "It has long been one of my favorite recreations to sit with the map of Africa before me and plan out exploring and hunting expeditions traversing such unfrequented spots. There can be few unexplored patches of the continent still remaining which I have not, in imagination at least, traversed and retraversed. . . . However, I have always been ready to seize the opportunity of taking a more extended journey whenever it occurred. In anticipation of such a chance, it was necessary to select a general route for a trip. The unknown tract north of the administrative portions of British East Africa and Uganda and south of Abyssinia seemed most suited to my purpose." He then proceeds to tell how he arrived at last at the Samburr country. "Just at our feet, some thousand feet below us, was a valley running far up into the hills. I could see through my glasses kraals here and

In the Samburr Country

there, and cattle grazing on the floor of the valley, and I knew that these must be the Samburr, a people who are outside the range of our administration. Following the valley down, I could see that it led out into an arid thorn plain bounded to the north-east by a great range of mountains which must be the General Matthews Range. It was to me a wonderfully interesting sight, this bird's-eye view of the kraals of a strange people and country so suddenly opened up below me. I learnt from the guides that no white man had ever traversed this pass before. . . . Camp was pitched, and then, having given us time to settle down and get some food, a deputation of old men arrived. They stopped a little way off, and sent word to say that they were coming to see me. They came in, and after each shaking hands and greeting me with serious, they sat round my tent. They brought with them a sheep, a goat, and multitudinous gourd of milk. . . . "These were, I think, the most delightful old men I have ever seen amongst natives. They were extraordinarily intelligent, and talked about things and countries one would have imagined quite outside their ken. . . . "Especially were they interesting to me in that they knew all the politics and current events of the Rendile and Borana countries." They were able to give me a very good general idea of

the country I was to visit. They told me where one could go and where not for want of water. . . . These long conversations were not at all boring, as they were such interesting old men, and most hospitable and friendly."

Retrospect

Here, beside my Paris fire, I sit alone
And ponder. . . .
And greater grows the wonder
As I recall the farms and fields and
placid, hamlets yonder.
See, the meadowsweet is white
against the watercourses,
Marshy lands are kingcup-gay and
bright with streams and sources;
Dew-spangled shines the hill where
half abloom the gorse is.
And all the northern fallows steam
beneath the plowing horses.
There's the red-brick chimneyed
house, the ivied haunt of swallows,
All its garden up and down and full of
hills and hollows;
Past the lawn, the sunken fence whose
brink the laurel follows,
And then the knee-deep pasture where
the herd forever wallows!
Green O green with ancient peace, and
full of sap and sunny,
Lusty fields of Warwickshire, O land
of milk and honey. . . .
—A. Mary F. Robinson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, NOV. 21, 1916

EDITORIALS

The Position in Persia

ALTHOUGH the march of events in Persia is so greatly overshadowed by the greater happenings farther north and west as to be almost unnoticed by the world in general, matters are by no means at a standstill in that country. News travels slowly from Persia, and changes are so rapid that it might be thought, at first sight, that a dispatch more than two months old must necessarily be out of date. Such, however, is by no means the case. Those who know Persia best know how much her internal affairs are governed by external conditions, and that, so long as these external conditions remain the same, there will not be much change elsewhere.

Five months ago, the victorious Russian armies were bearing down through Persia, driving the Turks before them from Kermanshah. The line of communication with Turkey was practically severed. German supplies of money and munitions, which, for many months previous had been strengthening the hands of that remarkable man, Herr Wassmuss, in carrying on his propaganda in Persia, were cut off; and the Persian rebels, who, like all Persians, desire above all things to be on the winning side, began to desert Herr Wassmuss and to discover unexpected attachments and loyalties within themselves for their former foes. Thus, the revolted gendarmerie of Shiraz at that time hastily returned to the city; released a loyal Persian officer, the Fath-ul-Mulk, whom they had imprisoned, supported him assiduously in restoring order, and returned the property of the Kawam-ul-Mulk, which had been looted. The example of the Shiraz gendarmerie was immediately followed, one after the other, by many chieftains, and, at the date of the dispatch in which these details were given, the only rebels holding out were those in the Bushire district, and it was then expected that they would be dispersed at an early date.

Then, a few months later, came a great Turkish advance and a corresponding Russian retirement. Almost immediately, many Persian notables, recently returned to the fold of allegiance to the Government and to a spirit of much friendliness toward Great Britain and the Allies generally, began to bethink them that after all, maybe, they had acted hurriedly. Sowlet-ed-Dowleh, a notable penitent in the days of the Russian advance, took heart of grace as they retired to change his views once more. This time, so thoroughly and energetically did he do it, that he succeeded in bringing over to his way of thinking the Kawam-ul-Mulk, who had suffered loss of property rather than prove disloyal to his Government a few months before. Together they have now taken over Shiraz, released, so it is reported, the German prisoners, and welcomed Herr Wassmuss, who, after being a prisoner for some three months amongst the tribesmen, is thus once again free to carry on his remarkable work.

The position of the Persian Government is a peculiarly difficult one. During the period, last summer, when the authority of Great Britain and Russia was so much in the ascendant, the Government afforded many indications of its intention to assert itself, and to secure some semblance of respect for the sovereign authority of the Shah at home and abroad. It even went so far as to send an ultimatum to Turkey demanding the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Persian territory. In fact, in spite of much apparent chaos, there was a steady trend towards improvement in the general situation. Very little is known, at present, as to the political situation at Teheran. Any strengthening, however, of the hands of the Government, or the reverse, becomes quickly apparent throughout the country, and the signs of the times now go to show emphatically that the authority of Teheran is being exercised in an ever-narrowing circle.

About twelve months ago, reports were coming from Persia telling of the entire lack of funds; of the trade of the country being at a standstill; of the hands of the officials being effectively tied in all directions; of a condition, in fact, which was well described, at the time, by a prominent Persian authority in London, as dismal. External conditions are today much the same as they were then. It may be almost surely inferred, therefore, that the internal situation is not greatly altered. Future developments will be watched with interest. "Other times, other manners," is a saying the truth of which has found abundant proof in Persia during the past twelve months.

National Daylight Saving

THOSE who have had actual experience in what may be termed daylight-saving territory, in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, for instance, have little or no fault to find with it, save in one particular. That is, the system itself has merit, in their opinion, speaking generally; but this merit is offset by a combination of confusions, annoyances, inconveniences and misunderstandings when an attempt is made to apply it locally, or even sectionally. Where one locality is on standard time and another locality is on daylight time, and both localities are in the same continental time division, difficulties are bound to occur. These are greatly augmented when a town or city undertakes to accommodate clocks and watches to two separate kinds of time. The conditions become almost appalling when, as sometimes happens to be the case, the public, including hotelkeepers, undertake to run on three kinds of time, standard, daylight and railroad.

It would be a matter of comparatively easy adjustment if the daylight time system were applied to a whole country, and held to inflexibly by a whole country. The promoters of a national daylight convention, to be held in New York on the last two days of next January, are working to this end, their idea being to bring about the

setting forward of all timepieces in the United States one hour on May 1, 1917, and the maintenance of them at this uniform stage until Sept. 30, 1917, when the regular standard time shall be resumed; the practice to be repeated annually.

Chambers of commerce and other important and influential bodies are to be represented at this gathering. Many of these have already given approval to the idea. The departure from the original proposal of continuing the daylight schedule all the year around has won over many people who were opponents of the movement. In its modified form there will be ample opportunity of putting the system to a test which should establish its feasibility and popular acceptability promptly and conclusively.

The abandonment of a movement to obtain legislation on the subject is highly commendable. Legislation is not necessary. Popular concurrence is the essential thing. If the principal public utility companies and private interests come to a favorable agreement on the subject, and are joined by industrial and mercantile corporations and banks, the national, state and municipal institutions can easily be brought into line. It would take a long time to secure legislation, and, when secured, its constitutionality would be questioned. To be successful the daylight movement must be popular.

Some Panama Problems

IT is evident that the ideas which prevailed when the Panama Canal Zone was organized, and which were sufficiently comprehensive to provide for all initial steps, constructive and administrative, will have to be greatly enlarged upon in order that the requirements of the future shall be met. The zone itself, likely as it is to be narrowed, is not sufficient in area to accommodate inevitable expansions, nor would it be wise to go an inch beyond the jurisdiction of the United States Government in the inauguration or establishment of such improvements as are, for instance, recommended by General Goethals. Under the existing arrangement, as he recently made clear, toll is levied on registered tonnage, and is paid only on cargo carried below decks. Because the shipping passing through the locks is not all built alike, some vessels carrying deckloads in addition to the cargo below, there is inequality and, to a degree, unfairness in toll collection. A rule recently enforced on the Suez Canal is now proposed for the Panama waterway. If adopted by the latter, according to General Goethals, it would mean the difference between a deficit and a profit in operation. The need of the change will, of course, grow with the close of the great war, an event that will be marked by a tremendous increase of tonnage passing between the Atlantic and the Pacific, by way of the isthmian canal, and this leads to another recommendation, that to which reference was made in the first place.

Under the treaty with the Republic of Panama, all parts of the canal strip not used strictly for canal purposes must revert to that little country, the United States Government having only a leasehold right of possession. Anticipating future needs, General Goethals says:

I want to see great American warehouses and shipping houses along the canal, so that it will become a great commercial station for the trade between this country and South America. In order to make it a center of commerce it is necessary that the United States shall take control over the Canal Zone after the actual building of the canal is completed. I want to see the whole thing in the hands of the United States and run as a business proposition, without any politics.

It appears that there has already been considerable friction as to jurisdiction along the strip. More of it is likely to arise if the strip shall be narrowed; greater latitude for expansion, rather than lesser, being an urgent need.

Events in Europe, beginning almost contemporaneously with the opening of the canal, and extending down to the present hour, have hindered the development of the zone. It is among the probabilities that if there had been no outbreak of war the business of the canal would today be greatly in excess of that reported; moreover, it is reasonable to say that the warehouses and shipping houses, which are mentioned by the engineer of the undertaking, and were contemplated before the completion of the canal, would by this time have been erected. But, having unwisely postponed this work so far, it will be an inexcusable omission, on the part of the Government at Washington, if it shall now fail to provide against the day when the normal shipping of all the maritime nations will seek passage through the waterway, and when, as a natural concomitant of the traffic, a great business in exchange of commodities will seek accommodation along the canal strip.

Illinois Women and the Vote

THE women of Illinois went to the polls, on the 7th of this month, in numbers that must have been as surprising to leaders of the suffrage movement as to all others. Before the registration of the voters for the election of 1916 began, no claim running in excess of 300,000 votes was made in behalf of the women even by their leaders. When the registration books closed and it became known that the number of women qualifying in Chicago alone would exceed 300,000, an estimate was made, putting the total vote of women in the state at probably 500,000. So far as it is possible to estimate at this time, the total for the state has reached between 800,000 and 900,000, a number almost three times greater than was at first anticipated.

It is commonly admitted now that in Illinois the votes of women practically swung the election. The claim that they voted as women rather than as American citizens is nowhere sustained. It is no more true that they voted with their husbands, or as their husbands voted, than would be an inversion of this statement. There is nothing to show that they were "unduly" influenced, that they acted on dictation, that they were in any wise less free and independent in the exercise of the franchise than were men. There is abundance of

evidence to show that they voted according to their individual predilection and individual judgment, just like men. The intimation or insinuation or accusation that woman in politics is not or would not be her own mistress might as well be thrown into the scrapheap with other groundless beliefs and traditional prejudices. It will be far more profitable to turn to things of the age and day.

The leaders of the suffrage movement in Illinois, for conditions in that State are still such as to make a suffrage movement necessary, are turning to something else. The franchise which Illinois women are enjoying now is restricted. They cannot vote for any officers provided for in the State constitution. The measure of suffrage granted them is statutory altogether. The Legislature gave them the franchise; the Legislature has the power to take it away. They are only halfway citizens.

There are two ways in which they can be made citizens wholly, first, by an amendment to the United States Constitution which would confer equal suffrage on the entire nation; second, by an amendment to or a revision of the State constitution, which would obliterate from the instrument all distinctions in citizenship.

Our advisers indicate that they will readily accept the first way out, if it shall come, but that they intend to direct their present efforts and energies toward the attainment of the second. And, by forming an alliance with men voters in sympathy with their purpose, they have reason to feel that they can carry through at the next election, or at a special election, a proposition for the holding of a constitutional convention, and later carry through ratification of the revised or amended instrument itself.

Considering their voting strength and the influence that goes with it, they should be able to do this, provided they shall use their strength and their influence to keep the convention down to actual requisites in constitutional changes.

Iceland

THE interesting news from Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, that at the election which took place, recently, for the upper house of the Althing, the Icelandic National Assembly, a woman only just missed election, being placed next below the six successful candidates, marks another step in the march of the island towards a fuller political freedom. In the early days of its history the Icelander was remarkable for just that love of liberty that is today once again so characteristic of him, and for this, amongst many other reasons, the story of the island has always held a special interest for many people. This story begins, roughly speaking, in the latter half of the Ninth Century. Iceland received the greatest portion of its population from Norway, between 860 and 880. Some Irish monks had settled on the island towards the close of the Eighth Century, but the first real colonizing project was carried out by the Norwegian, Ingolf, about the year 870. He, along with three other "great noblemen from Norway," established themselves and their followers on the south coast at about the place where Reykjavik now stands, and some four years later the settlement had assumed a permanent character. Ingolf's immigration was followed by immigrations from other countries. About 890, Queen Aud, the wife of Olaf the White, at one time King of Dublin, arrived with many of her followers and settled the land in the West, Northwest and North of the island. Then there were vikings from the western islands, seeking a free home in the North, and finally, about 930, came more immigrants direct from Norway.

At first the government was in the hands of the "overseers of the temples." They were, in fact, the chieftains who led their followers into new country, staked out the claim, distributed the land, and thus founded a new colony. Such a chieftain became the established leader of the band, presided at the temple feasts, and so exercised a general authority. The need, however, for some central government quickly became apparent, and, about 930, there was founded the famous Constitution of Ulflot, which gave to the island a central moot or assembly, with a speaker who should speak a "single law," that is, a common law for all. Thus was the governance of the island vested in a kind of aristocratic republic. Life in this republic was anarchic enough, and characterized by no little turbulence. It was, however, in a way both free and varied. It fostered bravery and adventure, and was productive of no little progress.

This state of things continued until the middle of the Thirteenth Century. During the Eleventh Century, Iceland had been converted to Christianity, and it was the disputes amongst the clergy in the Thirteenth Century that led to that civil strife which culminated in the submission of the island, quarter by quarter, to Norway, between the years 1262 and 1264. The union of the three Scandinavian crowns in 1280 transferred the practical rule of Iceland to Denmark, and this change proved permanent. Thereafter, the old independent life of Iceland came to an end; the country sank to a dead level of stagnation, wherein the great aim of the peasant proprietor was to live on as little as he could, and to pay as little in taxes as possible. So conditions remained, with but little change for the better, until the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. The Reformation had brought only half of its blessings to Iceland. It had changed the Icelanders' outlook on religion, but it had never brought to them the social and political revolution which it had brought elsewhere. Gradually, however, as the Nineteenth Century wore on, the great ideas which had been spreading themselves over Europe penetrated into Iceland, and a great awakening followed. A constitution was granted to the island in 1874, according to which the King shares the legislative power with the Althing. Iceland, moreover, has her own budget, the Althing having been accorded the right to vote supplies. As to the country itself, it has a large bibliography; for, as has been said, it is a land which many people find in a special degree interesting. The very geographical position of the island, far away from anywhere, on the confines of the great Arctic Circle, lends to it a strange attractiveness. Its mountains, its glaciers, its deep fjords and glens, shut in by precipitous

walls of basalt; its high plateaus and barren, grassless deserts, have a grim beauty all their own; whilst its sagas present, in a superlative degree perhaps, all that wealth of story which is so characteristic of the sagas of Scandinavia.

Notes and Comments

AT LAST accounts the President of the United States had, it was reported, made considerable progress on his annual Message to Congress. It would be interesting, as throwing a side light on the daily routine of the chief magistrate of the nation, to learn how many times he is called away from the typewriter while composing a message, and how many times he is compelled, on resuming his task, to go back over what he has written in order to see just where he was.

It is particularly satisfactory to find that the British authorities are making careful provision to protect the discharged soldier against difficulties that might be occasioned him by delay in paying his pension. Three weeks' grace on army pay will be allowed him after his discharge, during which his dependents will continue to receive separation allowance. One of the great problems in setting any great public department in motion is how to avoid delays. It is difficult to gauge the amount of work which will be thrown upon the officials, and therefore a fair margin of time, especially at first, would seem to be a provision as wise as it is considerate.

IT WAS Walter Bagehot who was wont to remark on the contrast between the matter-of-fact movements of the noblemen of his day and the state progresses of the great lords of some hundreds of years before. Then, he says, my lord the earl of this or that arrived, accompanied by many servants, and preceded by couriers; but today he alights at a wayside station and drives away alone in a one-horse brougham. The discussion aroused in a northern city in England over the question of "judges' lodgings" is, perhaps, the latest instance of this movement towards a greater simplicity. Judges, it is urged by many, prefer the comforts of a hotel to the often uncomfortable dignity of official lodging. More outrageous still, many judges, it appears, prefer the "walk to the courts in everyday attire," to the majesty of the state coach, the gorgeous apparel, and the dignity of the official reception.

THE Pea Ridge Pod, published at Siloam Springs, Arkansas, prints on its first page a boxed announcement in which it expresses appreciation of the many calls it receives from well-wishers, some of whom go so far as to say they will tell friends how good a journal the Pod is. At the same time occasion is taken to remind subscribers that it is hard, these days, to buy white paper, even with the cash, and that it cost \$25 to get out the previous week's issue. One beautiful thing about country newspaper publishing is that the editor need not hesitate to be entirely frank with his readers.

IF ONE is not entirely mistaken as to the idea he intended to convey, what William Crary Brownell, literary adviser for one of the leading publishing houses of America, intimated recently was that imagination is essential to writers of fiction, and that it is something most of the writers of fiction in the United States, at the present day, have not got or do not use. This has no doubt occurred to many thousands of people who are not advanced enough to be literary advisers, but who are surfeited with literary cleverness.

Food prices are only contributory causes of the high cost of living. The table alone, in the average household, would not make a once comfortable income look so small. Everything has gone up. Or, a more correct way of putting it would, perhaps, be to say that because everything else has gone up food is high. About the only thing that has not been affected by the disturbance in economic conditions is the postage stamp.

IN a letter to a New York contemporary, a person evidently friendly to the liquor interests maintains that if strict prohibition were enforced, every State in the American Union, and the national Government itself, would be compelled to issue bonds to save themselves from bankruptcy. This is an old and a shallow contention. A great public revenue is unquestionably derived from the manufacture and sale of liquor, but the use of liquor constitutes a vastly greater drain upon the resources of the people. Prohibition not only lessens the cost of government, but enables people to pay higher taxes.

THE whole movement in the United States for the reservation of natural parks owes much to John J. Enneking for his energetic work, together with others of a devoted group, in behalf of the establishment of the Metropolitan park system in Boston, a system which has proved a model and an encouragement to civic workers all over the country. The burden of Mr. Enneking's argument before the several legislative committees which had the project under consideration was that "the tops of the mountains, the banks of the rivers and the shores of the sea should be set apart for the benefit of all the people." His landscape paintings have won the attention of many, but multitudes have reason to honor him for advocating natural parks.

THE fact that the President of the French Republic has no official uniform, induced M. Poincaré, some time ago, to adopt a uniform of his own on the occasions of his many visits to the front. Thus, the President's peaked cap, high-buttoned tunic, leather leggings and "Inverness" cape have become familiar and welcome features to the soldier in the trenches. At all civil ceremonies the President, of course, appears in evening dress, whatever the time of day. Marshal MacMahon was the last President who could present an imposing figure on ceremonial occasions. His distinguished uniform, however, belonged to him as a marshal in the French army, and not as President of the French Republic.